BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1825. [NUMBER 1737.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY next, the 15th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
AT THE
ARSENAL,
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE CONDEMNED
ORDNANCE STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HON'BLE COMPANY:

LISTS whereof may be seen at this Office. The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or Resold at the Risk and expence of the first purchaser.

F. H. PIERCE,
Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
5th December 1825.

By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
7th December 1825.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
ON THIS DAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
AT 4 P. M.

ONE ARAB
HORSE,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE
HON'BLE COMPANY.
E. BAKER.
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
COM. GEN. OFFICE,
10th Dec. 1825.

વેચવાનુંછે

આજે•શનીશરવારે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•આ
એ•મહીનાનીએ•સાંજનાં•કલાક ૪ નાં •
કમીશારીઆત•ફારીશમાં•આરબી•ઘોરો
એક•હનરાબલ•કંમપનીનોછે•તે•વેચશે *

તા• ૧૦ મી•ડીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫

श्रो
वीकावेंआहे

आज शनवारी ता॥ १० ह्या महीं
न्याचा संध्याकाळी ४ वरावर कमी
सारीयेटहाफोसांत आंरबीघोडा १
हंनराबल कंपनीचा आहे तो वीक
ला जाईल ता॥ १० डीजेंबर सन
१८२५

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship HANNAH, will be closed on the 17th Instant at 5 o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Deputy P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
9th December, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day the 10th Instant at their Room,

An Invoice of Superior Hard, Japanned, and Tin Ware, being a consignment by the Hannah, Captain Shepherd, from the same Sheffield House whose Articles last year were so much admired, and which have on trial given general Satisfaction.

The Invoice consists of the following:—Tea Kettles of sizes, Stew Pans and Sauce Pans, Best Block Tin Dish Covers, in Sets from 9 Inches to 20 Inches, Block Tin Plate Covers. Do Coffee Pots, Biggins and Filterers, Moulds for Jellies, Puddings, Cakes, &c. Copper Moulds for Jellies, Pattie Pans of a variety of Shapes, Japanned Tea Trays, from 18 Inches to 30 Inches, with Waiters to match, Crystallized Tea Trays and Waiters to match, Japanned Dressing Cases, Cash and Deed Boxes, Crystallized Ink Stands assorted, &c.

Bombay, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at a Godown in the Lane at the Back of Messrs. PATRICK STEUART and CO.'s office,

On Wednesday the 14th Instant at 4 o'Clock afternoon.

For the Benefit of those concerned,
31 Bales of Gunnies.
28 Bundles of do.

Landed in a damaged State from the Ship Charles Forbes, Captain Brydon, from Calcutta via Penang.

Terms of Sale cash, the lots to be cleared away the day after the Sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk of first Purchaser.

Bombay, 10*th December* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, at their Room, on Wednesday the 14th Instant, a case of Waterproof cloth cloaks.

VIZ.

Fine Blue and Red, Macduff cotton Tartan and Forty second Tartan.

AND

Sundry other articles of Cotton Piece goods.

Bombay, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Saturday next, the 17th Inst.

An Invoice of Argand Lamps, recently received by the Hannah, from a first rate House.

VIZ.

Improved middle sized Bronze Table Lamps, with Glass Shades, Do. Green, Topaz, and Crimson, Brass Bracket Mural Lamps with Moon Glasses, improved Large Size Table Lamps, with Glass Shades, Bronzed Bubl Chandelier, Lacquered and Bronzed Chandelier, Chamber Lamps, with Globe Glasses, Spare French Chimnies, Ground Glass Moons, Do. Painted with Flowers, Landscapes, and Birds, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next, the 12th Inst.

Bombay, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate, that they have found it very inconvenient forwarding the Oriental Herald to Gentlemen who do not keep accounts with them for supplies, as it occasions a number of small accounts being placed on their Books, a great outlay for carriage, and postage.

Applications for the Herald they beg may be post paid, and a reference given to an Agent in Bombay, to receive the work, and pay for the same on delivery.

Bombay, 9*th December* 1825.

TO BE SOLD,

A FIELD OFFICER'S TENT made to Order, lofty and of rather extra with outer walls, partition, and Car- Condition. To be seen

TO BE SOLD,
JUST PUBLISHED
IN
CALCUTTA.

PRINCIPLES and Precedents of Moohummudan Law, by H. C. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. of the Bengal C. S.

A few Copies to be had at Mr. KEMPT'S, or Mr. WOOLER'S, Price 25 Rupees.

Bombay, 10*th December* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 15th Instant,

AN Invoice of fine Cutlery, consisting of Sets of London made Ivory handled Knives and Forks, in wainscot cases.

An Invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of Tea Pots, Bottle Stands, Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Silver Thimbles, and Pencil Cases.

An Invoice of Boy's, Youth's, and Men's Black Hats.

Fine White Quilting for Waistcoating. Jockey and Buggy Whips, and a variety of other Articles.

ALSO,

A Case of New Publications, in which are Sayings and Doings, Ellen Ramsey, Willoughby Rothelan, Spurzheim's Physiognomy, Flora Historica, Percy Malmey, Stanmore, Runnimere, Duke Christien, Walladmor, Lasting Impressions &c.

Meadows Street, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SECOND HAND
CHARIOT.
PRICE RUPEES 400.

Meadows Street, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
SPODES' ELEGANT
DINNER SETS
OF
EARTHEN WARE,
CONTAINING

SIX Dozen Table Plates, Four Dozen Soup Ditto, Four Dozen Dessert Ditto, Four Dozen Cheese Ditto, Two Dozen Hotwater Ditto, Twenty Dishes of Sizes, Two Fish Drains, Four Gravy Dishes, Four Curry Ditto, Four Beefsteak Ditto, Four Vegetable Ditto, Three Soup Tureens, Four Sauce Ditto, Four Pickle Canoes, Two Salad Bowls, Four Baking Dishes, and Four Butter Boats.

Blue and White Sets of the above Contents..... Rs. 275
Neatly Enameled Do Do 225
Ditto with Green or Red Borders.. 175

Double Sets or half Sets of the above may be had.

ALSO,

Blue and White Davenport Sets for 24 Persons..... 175

Meadows Street, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST OPENED
A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S
ELEGANT
DRAB BEAVER HATS,
EACH Rs. 22,
BLACK DITTO
EACH Rs. 18.

Meadows Street, 10*th December* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,
NEW
BRITANNIA METAL
CURRY DISHES,
ADAPTED FOR CAMP CASES,
PRICE RS. 25 PER PAIR.

Meadows Street, 10*th December* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

COLORED Quilting for Waistcoats per yard..... Rs. 3 to 4
A Double barrelled Gun by Mortimer..... 250
Tortoiseshell Music Box..... 75
Telescopes by Dollond..... 40
Ditto by Huntley..... 100
Thermometers..... 8 to 12

JUST IMPORTED

Lady's Europe Shoes per pair.. 5
Baby's....Ditto..... 3
Lady's China....Ditto..... 3
Baby's...Do.....Do..... 2

Meadows Street, 10*th December* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 15th Instant, and following Days,
AT "MARINE VILLA"
SITUATED IN BACK BAY AND FORMERLY IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE LATE WM. MILBURN, Esq.
THE PROPERTY OF
LIEUT. COL. W. P. TUCKER,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, proceeding to England,
CONSISTING OF

MODERN Household Furniture, oval Mirrors, four light Chandelier, Girandoles, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps Cabinet Pianoforte and Pedal Harp, an, Eight day Clock by McCabe, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Crockery ware, Carriage, Horses, and staff office's Arab Charger, milch Cows, wines and other Liquors &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had on application, and the articles may be viewed on the premises.

N. B. The Plate, Carriage, Horses and Charger will be sold by private sale should purchasers offer. The plate was made to order by Messrs. Hamilton & Co. Calcutta in 1821, of the most modern fashion, and the whole to match

Bombay, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On MONDAY, the 19th Instant,

THE Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Book case, Plate, and Plated ware, Glass and Queen's ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 10*th December* 1825.

Sapoorjee Sorabjee,

IN again addressing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, to request their inspection of the elegant Articles of French Millinery, exposed for Sale in the late Auction Room of Messrs. BAXTER and CO. in Meadows Street, begs to acquaint them he has purchased in conjunction with MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE and others, some excellent French Wines &c. imported per the same French Ship Le Dan, comprising St. Julian, Santerne, Chateau Marga, Hautbrion, Frontignac, Vin de Pays, Medoc, Champaign, Brandy Fruits, Sweet Oil &c which will be disposed of at moderate prices under the Firm of SAPOORJEE MUNCHERJEE and CO.

Bombay, 10*th Dec.* 1825.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Hhds still remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported Per Ceres, at Ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The quality of Hhds, sold of this Batch is highly approved of, and is esteemed superior to the last importation which gave such satisfaction.

A few Chests, 3 Do... each, of very Superior Brandy, Delamain and Co. Cogna... per Doz. Apply at the o... ADAM SKINNER and C...

Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ALFRED,

OF 720 TONS BURTHEN,

John Lamb,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Liverpool direct on the 10th January. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1825.

FOR PASSAGE

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

JOHN CLARKSON,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct on the 1st Jan. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Capt. CLARKSON, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON. CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 10th December 1825.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

EXMOUTH A. 1.

730 TONS,

CAPTAIN SAMUEL OWEN,

Hon'ble Company's Service.

WAS positively to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of October, and may be expected to arrive here in February. She will be dispatched without delay.

This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, being fitted up to bring out the Commander in Chief Sir THOMAS BRADFORD, and Suite.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 9th December 1825.

For Passage to England,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

HANNAH,

Capt. Thomas Shepherd,

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will positively Sail on Sunday the 18th Instant.

Apply to Captain SHEPHERD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 9th December, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

COMMANDER,

WILL sail for London on the 25th Instant, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations; plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 10th December 1825.

For Passengers only for

LONDON,

THE SHIP

SARAH,

550 TONS,

William Tucker,

(LATE OF THE GANGES)

COMMANDER.

WILL positively sail on the 1st of January 1826.

This Ship has been fitted up with convenience for the accommodation of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, of which may be seen and particulars known at the office of FRAMJEE.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS daily expected to arrive here, and will sail for London early in January.

The Upton Castle is fitted in a most commodious style for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 10th December 1825.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE BANQUET,

OR THE HISTORY OF ARMENIA,

BY

FATHER MICHAEL CHAMICH;

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN,

BY JOHANNES AVDALL,

And Dedicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THIS work is an Abridgment of the History of Armenia, from the year of the world 1757, according to the Jewish Chronology, or 2663, by the computation of the Septuagint; to the year of Christ 1750, or to the year 1229 of the Armenian Era. It contains, in connexion with the events of that once glorious but now degraded country, the most memorable revolutions in the neighbouring Kingdoms. To the European Literati, and the community at large, it will be both a purely original and highly interesting and entertaining production. It will be printed at the Bishop's College Press, on fine Europe Paper, to contain about 600 8vo. pages, and be delivered to the Subscribers, in Boards. A correct Map of Armenia is annexed to the work.

Terms of Subscription.... 16 Rupees.

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs ARRATOON and GREGORY APCARS in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th December 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & Co.

A HANDSOME LANDAULET (imported per CAMBRIDGE) with Patent Mail Coach Axletrees, painted Green, and filled in a very Superior Style.

Bombay, 8th December 1825

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 112 each.

Bombay, 10th December 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are for Sale, at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE AND CO. at Rupees 115 each.

Bombay, 10th December 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 115 each.

Rampart Row, 10th December 1825.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A FIELD OFFICER'S TENT, with outer walls &c. nearly new. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE and SONS.

Bombay, December 10th 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT

HORMANJEE BOMANJEE'S

COTTON SCREWS,

IN MARINE STREET,

TWO new fashionable London built Stanhopes, with Hoods and Br[illegible] Mounted Harness complete, imported [illegible] Hannah.

Apply to DADABHOY FRAMJEE.

Bombay, 10th December, 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE and JEVANBOYE the Son and Widow of the late BYRAMJEE JAMSETJEE deceased intends to Mortgage to CURSETJEE BHIMJEE and NESSERVANJEE BHIMJEE a certain MESSUAGE TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE and premises Situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, near Manickjee Sett's waddy, any person or persons having any claims or demands upon the said premises are hereby ordered to give notice thereof to the said CURSETJEE BHIMJEE and NESSERVANJEE BHIMJEE at their Shop near Hormusjee Dorabjee's house, Church Gate Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded thereof.—Dated 10th December 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ ચેજે મરનાર બેહેરામજી જંમશેદજીનો છોકરો કરામજી બેહેરામજી તથા ઘણીઆણી જીવનબાઇ એ બાઇ તથા છોકરાએ મરશેદજી જીમજી તથા નશરવાંનજી જીમજીને રેહેવાનુ થેહેર એક ગીરવી આપવા ચાહીકુછે —એ થેહેર શ્રી ફોટમાં માંણેકજીશેઠની વાડી આગલકે—એ ઉપર કરએક લોક અગર લોકોનો દાવો અગર લેહેણુ હોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત માં ચરચ ગેટ આગલ હોરમજજી દોરાબજી નાં થેહેર ની પાશે મરશેદજી જીમજી તથા નશરવાંનજી જીમજીને એનાં ની કુકાનમાં આવીને જાહેર કરે—તેઆરપછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી—તારીખ ૧૦ મી દીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Captain FREDERICK FAITHFULL, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, are requested to pay the amount forthwith to Lieutenant GEORGE GRANT, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, and all persons having any claims on the Estate, are also requested to forward the same to the said Executor within fifteen days from this date; after which period no further claims will be admitted, as the balance will then be transmitted to the agents of the residuary Legatee at Calcutta.

Bombay, December 9th 1825.

Advertisement.

TUCKER WODOWJEE MOOLJEE and WODHA NANJEE the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the late TUCKER MOOLJEE KHEMJEE deceased, hereby notify that all persons who may have any accounts with the deceased are to come to the above named Executors within 14 days from the date hereof and settle the same up to the 16th of July 1825, otherwise the same shall be null.

T. W. M. and W. N. requests that all persons indebted to the above named deceased are to come and pay the same to the Executors forthwith, otherwise, after one month from the date hereof, they shall be prosecuted.—This 10th December 1825.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieutenant Colonel JOHN WISSET, of the Madras Establishment, has, after paying funeral charges, Servants Wages &c. lodged the Balance arising from the sale of the Effects, Rs. 3,349-3-73 in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major.

Bombay, 9th December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, [illegible] Rights, & Credits of CO[illegible] late HABAEJEE Widow, deceased, a Judgment Creditor on the Estate and Effects of the said CAWASJEE HERJEE deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજીવાલો પારશી મરનાર ફાવરાજા હીરજીનો માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીયારનામુ લેવા શાકુ વીઢવા જાહજીએ શ્રી ચુંબજીની ખુપરીમ ફોરટ આદ જુદી ફેટરની જકલીશીઆશાતીકાલ ફોરટમાં અરજ કરીછે જે મકને મલે—કાંએજે મરનાર વીઢવા અલાજજીનાં ફેલા વીલનીએ બાજ વકીલાટનછે અને એ મરનાર બાજની ફોરટની દીકરી એ મરનાર ફરાજા હીરજી ફુપર થજછે તેથી એ મરનાર બાજ માંગણારનછે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંએને જાહેર થાએ—તા ૮ મી દીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands on the Estate and Effects of GEORGE TAYLOR Esquire late of Bombay deceased, are hereby requested to forward the same to PATRICK STEWART of Bombay Esquire, the sole Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the said GEORGE TAYLOR deceased, and to whom Probate of the same last Will and Testament hath been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated this 8th day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GODIN ELLIS deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 1st day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY FREDERICK DENT Esquire deceased, late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WHITAKER, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made [illegible] the Supreme Court of Judicature [illegible] Bombay, that Letters of Administration [illegible] the Estate and Effects with the Will a[illegible] nexed of GEORGE CHALLON deceased, late a Captain in the Militant Servi[illegible] the United Compan[illegible] land[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of GOOLSUM BEEBEE Widow of MALLEY MAHOMED ALLY MULNA CHUCKEY Mahomedan late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to ABDUL RAHIMON BIN ABDUL GUNNY Owgarrey Mahomedan of Bombay Inhabitant the Nephew of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 8th day of December 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર વીઢવા કુલશમ ખીજી મરનાર મુશલમાન માલી મહમદ માલી જુલનાં ચકી ની ઘણીઆંણી ની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ એ મરનારનો જાતરીજો મુશલમાન અબકુલ રેહેમાન ખીન અબકુલ ગની અવગારરી એ ધ ણીએ શ્રી મુંબજ ની શુપરીમ કોરટ આપ જુદીકેરમાં અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે —એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાતા કોએ તેનાંઓને જાકેર થાએ *

તા ૮ મી ડીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of EDULJEE SORABJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to MANOCKBOYE, the widow of the said deceased: all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 8th December 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી એદલજી શીરાબજી શ્રી મુંબજનો વેપારી હતો એની માલ મીલ કતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ એ મ રનાર ની ઘણીઆંણી માંણેકબાબાએ શ્રી મુંબજ ની શુપરીમ કોરટ આપ જુદીકેર ની કલીશીઆશતીકાલ શાબડમાં અ રજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાતા કોએ તેનાં ઓને જાકેર થાએ—તારીખ ૮ મી ડીજં મબર ૧૮૨૫ *

POONAH RACES.

IN consequence of the unexpected departure of a large portion of the Poonah Community, and as it will in all probability be increased by the middle of the month, by arrivals from the Presidency, the Stewards, with a view to sport, have the pleasure to announce, that the RACES are POSTPONED from Tuesday the 6th Deber, to THURSDAY the 15th DECEMBER, and the days of Running will be as follows;

1st DAY, THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER,
2d DAY, TUESDAY, ...20th.
3d DAY, FRIDAY, ...25th.
4th DAY, TUESDAY, ..27th.
5th and LAST DAY, TUESDAY, 30th.

In addition to the former "Bill of Fare," the Bombay Civil Servants in the Deccan have given a Cup 100 Guineas value, which is to be Run for on the last day, free for all Horses, handicapped by a Committee to be chosen for the purpose. Heats 1¼ miles and a distance.

WM. SPILLER,
Secretary.

1st December 1825.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Advertisement.

GIVEN,

ply of Twenty thousand (20,000) BALE LASHINGS, sixteen thousand to be of ten pounds and a half (10½ lbs.) weight, and sixteen and a half (16½) fathoms long, to carry, without breaking, a weight of thirteen (13 cwt.) hundred weight, and four thousand (4,000) to be of the length of (19½) nineteen and a half fathoms, and and in weight (12½ lbs) twelve pounds and a half, to carry, without breaking, a weight of (15) fifteen hundred weight.

2d, The whole of the Lashings to be properly stretched by the contractor previously to delivery, and all Lashings that break on the Bales after being packed, previously to Shipment, must be received back by the contractor, and fresh ones supplied.

3d, The Hon'ble the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any part, or parcel of the said Bale Lashings, which may be deemed objectionable, or may not be considered fit for the Service of the Hon'ble Company.

4th, The Tender must specify the price of each Lashing.

5th The whole quantity must be made of the *best* Concan or Malabar Hemp, of the produce of 1826.

5th, Ten thousand (10,000) of the said Lashings to be delivered on the 1st of March, and six thousand more on the 1st of April, the remaining four thousand of 19½ fathoms on the 25th of the same Month

7th The Governor in Council further reserves to himself, the right of accepting of rejecting any Tender which may be received, without assigning any reason for so doing: any Tender which may not be conformable in all respects with the conditions of this advertisement, will of course be rejected, as will also any Tender which may be presented after the date and hour above specified.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
8th December 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D DECEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 367 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Captain G. Taylor of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, on the Pension List according to the scale established by General Order dated 8th December 1820.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1825.

No. 368 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following staff appointments to have effect from the 24th of November.

Captain Thomas Gordon of the 4th Regement Native Infantry, Major of Brigade in the Presidency Division of the army, to act as Military secretary to Major General Samuel Wilson, commanding the army in chief,

Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, of the 13th Regt. N. I and aid-de-Camp to Major General Wilson, to officiate as Major of Brigade in the Presidency Division of the army during the period of Captain Gordon's employment as Military secretary.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1825.

No. 369 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon J. Howison is appointed to the Medical duties of the Lunatic asylum at Colaba, vice Barra promoted.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1825.

No. 370 of 1225.—The undermentioned orders by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis C. B. Commanding the Surat Division of the army are confirmed.

An order dated Surat 10th November 1825, directing Assistant Surgeon D. Ormond to officiate as assistant to the Civil and Garrison Surgeon during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Gibb until further orders.

An order dated Surat 17th November 1825, directing Lieutenant R. J. Littlewood to act as Barrack Master at Surat, during the absence of Lieutenant Thomas on leave to the Presidency.

An order dated Surat 21st November 1825, directing Lieutenant Colonel J. S. R. Drummond as Senior officer within the Surat Division of the army, to assume Command during his own (Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis's) absence on sick Certificate to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1825.

No. 371 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 21st of June 1825.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court in the Military Department dated 21st June 1825.

PARA 3d We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz

Captain Gilbert Melville, Assistant Surgeon J. Gilder.

4th We have permitted Superintending Surgeon Robert Eckford of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1825, 26.

5th We have permitted Captain David Wilson of your Establishment to remain in this Country until December next.

6th We have permitted Mr. John Crawford to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an assistant on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER'S *observations on a particular subject are in many respects just; but they relate to a branch of our Indian Establishment with which circumstances have given us a good lesson not to interfere.*

Q. *is under consideration.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Sarah, Captain William Tucker, from England the 29th July, arrived on Thursday evening.

PASSENGERS.—Ramsbottom. H. M. 4th Dragoons, and B. Weeding Esq. Free Merchant.

We have been busily employed looking over the papers which have reached us by this opportunity, which extend to the 25th July, but to little purpose, as far as regards obtaining from them any intelligence of importance. Things appear to be in the most flourishing state at home, and Ireland continued tranquil, though a new Catholic Association had, phœnix-like, risen out of the ashes of its former parent. The continental nations appear to be enjoying their due share of peace and prosperity, ever excepting Spain, where things remain in their former distracted state. The accounts from Greece were vague and contradictory. Ibrahim Pacha had evidently penetrated some way into the Morea, but it is stated that the Greeks were becoming more united, and as they had the command at sea, there were grounds for hoping that the Egyptian expedition would ultimately fail. From South America accounts were satisfactory, and the new Republics appeared to be acquiring firmness and stability.

But while the Republics of the South are acquiring stability and firmness, an occurrence has taken place in the United States of so extraordinary a nature that it may ultimately lead to the separation of the Union into two parts, an event which was once almost looked to with certainty, but which, since the war with England appeared to unite all parties, had ceased to be a subject of speculation. The House of Representatives of Georgia, one of the federal States of the Union, have come to a resolution that the presiding Government of the United States has too long interfered in their private affairs, and that it will be better for all parties, on account of the difference of opinion on subjects of domestic policy, that the union should be severed. The Georgians, Carolinians, and Virginians, have become alarmed at the measures of the General Government of the United States in respect to the slave system, which may induce them to unite in a resolution, the result of which it is impossible to see.

The following is an extract from the *New York Daily Advertiser* of June 24th.

In the Honse of Representatives, on the 6th, instant, Mr. Lumpkin, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Governor, as relates to the improper interference of the United States Government with our domestic affairs, presented the following Report and Resolution:—

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to controul the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and as one man say to the Union—We will no longer submit our restrained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial branches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.'

"The greater objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated States from enemies without, and from enemies within, alone were given. All others were retained to the several States as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive, or judiciary.

"When from 1770 to 1776 the Government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies, were harboured in the bosoms of the men of the south, but with one voice, and with simultaneous impulse, from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of their northern states, [illegible] men of the south did not meanly stoop to calculate the costs, but resolving that the wrongs of [illegible] part were the wrongs of the whole American [illegible]ly, proclaimed defiance to both, and conque[illegible] and won on the mountain wave, and in the [illegible] marshes of the west, the freedom of the trade of the world.

"The States of the South will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climes to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethern then, if there is no peace in union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies, find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all south of the Potomac as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be; they held slaves, we hold them. Let the north then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until a highminded aristocracy shall rise out of it. We want none of these blessings. But in the simplicity of the patriarchal Government, we would still remain master and Servant under our own vine and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon Him, who of old time looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

"Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—'That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his Exnellency the Governor, that, "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms, and for the support of this determination, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

"Be it further resolved—That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these Resolations to the executive of each State in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter to cooperate in all national measures having a tendency to thwart the object herein deprecated."

Sir Thomas Bradford is appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and he was expected to embark on the Exmouth about the 15th September, but it was also reported that he would not leave England before December.

Mr. Buckingham has obtained a verdict against Mr. Murray, publisher of the Quarterly Review, for a libel to the disadvantage of Mr. Buckingham in the Review of his Travels in Palestine.

The weather, both in Europe and America, had been excessively hot. The Thermometer in some parts of England had risen as high as 95°.

The Triumph, Capt. Green, for Bombay, was at Portsmouth on the 19th July.

The following extract from Mr. O'Connell's speech, on the opening of the New Catholic Association, is a splendid specimen of the eloquence of the emerald Isle.

"Let us look back to the suppression of the Association as a matter of history. What crime was the Catholic Association guilty of? I myself had the misfortune—(I may now say it, as the session is over)—I had the misfortune to sit for six or seven nights in the gallery of the House of Commons, and surely no man could be doomed to a more bitter infliction. (*Laughter.*) I heard the endless drawling of WETHERELL, the English Solicitor-General, who, they say, sports a substantive with an equipage of seven or eight adverbs, and two pronouns as outriders. (*Great Laughter.*) Hour after hour I heard his leathern lungs labouring with senseless and indefatigible clamour. (*Loud Laughter.*) I have read somewhere in Shakespeare, of a man whose brains are compared to two grains of wheat, in the midst of a hundred bushels of chaff, and you would search for ages before you would be able to come at them (*Laughter*); but you might search Mr. Wetherell's head in vain, for the two grains of wheat, you will only get the chaff for your pains after all. (*Immense laughter*)—The next precious object that I was compelled to endure was BANKES, who has a conscience, forsooth! and turns up his eyes with most sanctimonious grimace. I protest he reminded me of the pickpocket in the play, who is to preach a sermon, and while he is in the most flowery passage of his text, has his hand in his neighbour's pocket. (*Laughter*). Mr. Bankes's attitude strongly reminds me of this character.—Well, I next heard the ferocious nonsense of LETHBRIDGE. O God! how I wish I could exhibit him before you on that table, that the people of Ireland might see what sort of a creature it is that opposes their freedom I could almost endure slavery—no, that I could not reconcile myself to under any circumstances;—but its horrors are aggravated—it really almost drives me to insanity, even at my sober time of life and turn of mind, to see that an animal of that description (*laughter*), that has no more thought or intellect than the wooden likeness that you could make of him—that such a wooden head should be one of the leaders of the party who keep the country enslaved—who deprive you, my Lord, of your rightful honours and heriditary peerage, and strip us of our natural birth-right—our civil freedom. I also saw (and it left an impression indelible upon my mind)—I saw Mr. BRIGHT, the Member for Bristol. I always entertained a natural abhorrence of Titus Oates, who had the Bible in one hand, and—not a sword in the other,—but he had what was much worse than a sword, namely, a corrupt Judge and a packed Jury who, with a Bible in one hand, and a public pension in the other, put so many innocent men to death through the instrumentality of the forms of justice. Oh! how the English boast of their intellect, and of the superiority of the Protestant over the Catholic. Let them point out to me one single period in Catholic history, when such horrors, such terrific iniquities were perpetrated, as those which were produced by the machinations of Titus Oates; not by an infuriated people, acting under the maddening influence of a sudden momentary irritation, but sanctioned by the regular and deliberate progress of judicial form, authorized by an ermined Judge, assisted by a Grand Jury and a Petty Jury who are all now proved and admitted to have been a congregation of assassins. (*Hear, hear!*) When I hear English intellect and English liberal[illegible] remind them of Titus Oates. T[illegible]blic despotism—taunt not Spa[illegible] the miserable [illegible]diand[illegible]us Oates suri[illegible] them [illegible] prese[illegible]

ber for Bristol. (*Laughter*) Mr. Bright shall be my Titus. (*Renewed laughter*) Not that Titus who regretted if he had done no good action in the course of a day, but the Titus who felt melancholy and self-condemned in the evening if he had not hanged a Papist or two in the morning. (*Much laughter.*) When I recollect the immense majority that followed this man's insolent harangue, and the shout that ran along the outward benches; the cry after cry reiterated by the pensioners of the Treasury; the clamour with which they crushed all further discussion; and the eagerness with which they rushed to a division, I own that my heart is oppressed, and my reason frightened, for I know that the only hope of relief for the people of Ireland depends upon their firm determination to resist every possible attempt to continue their slavery." (*Hear, hear!*) Alluding to that precious farrago, the Duke of York's Speech, the Orator proceeded.---"I say the Duke of York did not make the speech in question. (*Laughter and applause.*) Whoever made such a speech must have been stark staring mad. In the first place, it attributes perjury to his father; next, it is directly against the constitution; and again, none but a madman would pledge himself never to change an opinion, for he thus selects a personal and capricious opinion in the teeth of reason."---"Hitherto the Catholics have been trampled upon with impunity, but it may not be ten years before England will have to encounter a foreign war. At this moment, can she drive the French forces out of Spain? Can she controul the Austrians in Italy? Can she---nay, dare she, assist the struggles of the wretched Greeks, who are about to suffer the bloody thraldom of Mahometan power. I shed a tear over their misfortunes; but can England relieve them? No---England's arm is paralyzed; she has not the dominion or influence to which her wealth and her commercial advantages entitle her in the scale of nations. The Liverpools, the Goulburns, and the Lethbridges, choose to go to battle with one arm bound up They had determined to bandage that arm that had never struck a blow in vain. Let them set that arm at liberty, and we may defy the efforts of all the congregated Despots of Europe. (*Cheers*) The progress of liberty will be more rapid than the advance of science, if only the dolts, and drivellers, and idiots, will cease to listen to the advices of the Bankes's and the Lethbridges, and adopt the sentiments of the Burdetts and the Broughams." (*Hear.*)---"We have much to contend with; there is, to be sure, much of the English mind studiously prepossesed against us. I read the other day of a Meeting of the Butterworth people, held at five o'clock in the morning. They breakfasted a little after six upon tea and tracts (*Laughter.*) From what occurred afterwards, I am strongly tempted to suspect that there was a squeeze of lemon in the repast. (*Laughter.*) The *Morning Herald* lately brought a Report of another Meeting at which they indulged in the most vehement invective, and the bitterest vituperation against the Catholics, and when an unfortunate solitary Papist, who went in from curiosity, said, 'I am on the other side, be good enough to allow me to say a few words,' he was immediately laid hold of by the whole congregation, male and female, and, if a Constable had not been on the spot, by some good fortune, some of them, I fear, would have been indicted, for a Popish murder. (*Laughter.*) There is a class connected with Butterworth, who are conscious that they possess no theological knowledge, and to know that they are totally ignorant of all human acquirements, as well as theological science, and who therefore endeavour to make up for their deficiency in these respects by the inveteracy of their rancour and the virulence of their language. These penny Parsons of Butterworth make it their business to work in an under-current; they go from house to house talking of the bloody Papists, and narrating fictitious miracles and massacres. These people have great influence, which they derive from the writings with which England is inundated. Who can open a book, from the costly folio down to the penny primer, that is not filled with abuse of the Catholics?"—"My Lord, I have wearied the meeting. (*Cries of No, no!*) I have only one thing to announce, which, however, I do not think will be considered tiresome. The New Association is to spring into life. [*Vehement Cheering.*] There is the first card of administration [*holding up the ticket*]. (*Loud Cheers.*) That Association has the sanction of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who composed the Committee, and it plainly has the concurrence of this Meeting. (*Cheers, and cries of Yes, yes!*) But I have something still better to say—there shall be, there is—a new Catholic Rent. (*Loud Cheering.*) The new Rent cannot be connected with the Association; it must be perfectly distinct. I must take it at my own personal risk, and I am ready to meet that risk. (*Cheers.*) Not that I apprehend that any legal punishment can be fairly visited upon me; but if they were to distort the law, and to procure, what I am sure they cannot, a packed and perjured Jury, the risk is solely mine, and I am quite ready to meet it.—[To describe the sensation that was created by the delivery of this sentiment is utterly beyond our capacity; the whole assembly simultaneously rose and evinced their respect and gratitude by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and by loud cheers.] I shall receive this money, and I shall have vouchers for every sum that passes through my hands."

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the proposal in our present number for publishing a translation of the History of Armenia, entitled the Banquet, written by Father Michael Charmick. This task has been undertaken by Mr. J. Avdall, an Armenian Gentleman of Calcutta, who from all we have heard is well qualified for its performance. Many parts of a History of Armenia will no doubt want the support of authentic records, but still we think a work of the kind is likely to excite high interest, and is deserving of every encouragement. It is intended to print the translation at the Bishop's College press, and a correct map of Armenia will be annexed to the work. The price (only 16 Rupees) is extremely moderate for a work of 600 octavo pages. Subscriptions will be received in Bombay by Mr. Apcar.

Among the latest inventions of the day may be mentioned a new description of water and even air proof cloth, which, if experience confirm these qualities, will be applicable to a great variety of purposes, and will be of much value during the rainy months in this country. This manufacture is produced by firmly cementing two cloths together, by means of a composition formed by dissolving Indian rubber or cautchouc in an essential oil made from coal tar, and which is perfectly impervious to water or air. This combined texture, which is said to resist most effectually the heaviest rain, is nearly as light as common cloth, and is manufactured of every variety of pattern. It will, it is supposed, supersede the use of leather for a great number of purposes.

The Cambridge, Captain Barber, sailed for England on Sunday last. Passengers by this opportunity:—

Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Nepean, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Fildes, Miss Baker, Colonel Corsellis, Captain Gibb, Madras Establishment, Lieutenant Sparrow, Do. Lieut. Armstrong Do. to the Cape, Lieut. Wade B. Inf, Lieut. Thuillier Cav., Mr. Steuart, Civil Service, Children, Miss Emma Prendergast, Emma Maria Jones, and Amelia Maria Dunsterville, Masters James Barnes Dunsterville, William Jervis, and Evan Yorke Nepean.

ARRIVALS.—Superintending Surgeon Hill Morgan, Medical Department.
Lieutenant H. Cooke, 3d Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel Egan,
Major Whitehill, 3d Regt, Light Cavalry.
Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th Regt. N. I.
Captain Tabey, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. and Adjt. J. C. Peyton, 10th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Campbell, 7th Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. Clarkson, 12th Regt. N. I.
Major R. Strover, Artillery.
Capt. T. Roe, 4th Extra Battalion.
Lieut. L. W. Hart, 22d Regt. N. I.
Major H. Pottinger, 13th Regt.
Lieut. H. G. Roberts, 14th Regt.
Assist. Surg. Brown.
DEPARTURES.—Captain J. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. Henry Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I.
Cornet G. Erskine, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry,
Capt. R. Pouget, Engineer.
Lieut. W. Wade, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut, Mignan, 1st B. E. Regt.
Ensign Henry Drummond, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut, H. Corsellis, 18th Regt. N. I.
Superintending Surg. J. A. Maxwell,
Capt. R. W. Gillum, Major of Brigade.
Major Thomas Pierce, 5th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Comy. Gent.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 4th Brig Malabar, Syrang Sulliman, from Madras and Cochin.
Do. 8th Ship Sarah, Capt. William Tucker, from England, London 29th July.
Passengers per Ship Sarah, See preceding Column.
DEPARTURES.—Dec. 2d Ship Eliza, Captain Daniel Oliver, to Calcutta.
Do. 4th Ship Cambridge, Capt. James Barber, to England.
Do. 6th Immaum of Muscat's Brig of War Psyche, Naquedah Abdulla bin Ebrahim, to Muscat.
Do. Brig Maria, Capt. E. Daviot, to Columbo.
Do. 7th Brig John Biggar, Capt. David Blair, to Liverpool.
Passengers by Ship Eliza.—Mrs. Alego & Child.
Passengers by Ship Cambridge. See preceding Column.
Passengers by Brig Psyche.—Mrs. Mignn, and 2 Children, Lieut. Mignan, Com. Residents Court at Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 15. Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, T. G. Stuart, from London (Plymouth) 1st and Madeira 11th July.
Do. 16th Ship *Mellish*, G. W. Cole, from London 28th June.
Do. Brig *Brougham*, W. Audrews, from Arracan 9th November.
Do. Portuguese Ship *Resolution*, B. J. Cardoza, from Lisbon 1st July.
19 Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, from Rangoon 3d November.
Ditto David Clark, P. Falconer, from Arracan 13th November.
20. Ship Hero of Malown, C. Freeman, from Rangoon 7th November.
Do. Schooner Freak, F. St. George Farquharson, from Cheduba 14th November.
Passengers per Bussorah Merchant, from London;—Mrs. Mudie; Captain Greene, H. M. 31st Regiment, Commanding the Troops; Lieutenant Mudie, H. M. 38th Regiment; Lieutenant Bernard; Cornet Peen, H. M. 16th Lancers; Ensign Bullen, H. M. 38th Regiment; Ensign Deane; Ensign Blake; Ensign Evans; Ensign Budd, H. M. 14th Regiment; Cadet Marsh, Bengal Cavalry; 43 Privates, H. M. 13th Regiment, 2 Privates, 31st Regiment, 103 Privates, 38th Regiment, and 11 Women and 7 Children.
Per Mellish, from London:—Mrs. Cole; Miss M. A. Elsey; J. Pittar, Esq. Free Merchant; Mr. G. Blunt, Writer; Messrs. W. Cotton and G. W. Trip, Cadets.
Per Brig Brougham, from Arracan:—Lieutenant H. Lawrance, Bengal Artillery, and Mr. W. Mullins, Mariner.
Per Mermaid, from Rangoon:—John Buckland, Esq. Merchant; Lieutenant Reed, R. N., H. M. Ship Alligator; Captain T. Hall, Country Service; Mr. A. Traffair, French Merchant; 1 Burmese from Ramree, Child, and Servant; 1 Siamese Boy, and 3 Native Servants.
Per David Clark, from Arracan:—R. Tytler, Esq. Superinteuding Surgeon; W. Moorhouse, Esq. of H. M. Service · Lieutenant R. B. Lynch, 26th Regiment; Lieutenant W. G. G. Lewin, Bengal Artillery; and 120 Sick European Soldiers, with their Followers.
Per Hero of Malown, from Rangoon:—Lieutenant T. H. Broadhead. H. C. Bombay Marine; Dr. Frith, Bombay Medical Establishment; and Captain Crisp, Country Service.
DEPARTURES.—November 15th Ship Elizabeth, J. Stephens, for Isle of France.
Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, for Bombay.
Do. Brig Sarah, P. Milne, for Rangoon.
17. Ship Lady Flora, J. Pearl, to complete her lading at Saugor.
Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Lieut. R. Lloyd, for Ramree·
Do. Arab Ship Mustapha, Muller Solo, for Muscat.
19. Ship Thalia, W. H. Bidon, for Rangoon.
Do. Mary, J, Jefferson, for Liverpool.
Do. Schooner Mauritius, A. Ligour, for Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.---Camp at Baroda, 29th Nov. at the House of Mr. J. Malone, Conductor of Ordnance, by the Revd. J. Jackson, Mr. William Furnish, Sub-Conductor Commissariat Department, to Miss Elizabeth Herbert, Daughter of the late R Herbert, Staff serjeant of Artillery.
Ahmednuggur, at the Kutchery by the Revd. Ambrose Goode, on Tuesday Nov. 29th Lieut. Richard Bulkley, Adjt. Left Wing 20th Regt. Bombay, N. I. to Sybella Jane, Eldest Daughter of Lieut. General Bell, Madras Establishment.
DEATH.---At Asseerghur, on the 29th Inst. of inflammation of the brain, after a short illness of four days, Ensign Richard Phillipps of the 7th Regt. N. I. Eldest Son of Surg. Benjamin Phillipps of this Establishment. A young Officer cut off at the early age of Eighteen, from a world, which, to him had just begun to hold forth its firm promises, from fond relatives, admiring friends, and good expectations.
His abilities and qualifications as a young Officer, were of that order which bid fair to gain him friends & success in the service; and to these were added virtues and a more than usual steadiness of Character, to aid and improve them. He was for his mild, obliging, and gentlemanly manners, beloved and respected in society, and he died sincerely and universally respected by his brother officers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---At Bangalore, on the 14th November, by the Revd. W. Malkin, B. A. Lieut. Robert Mitchell, of the 6th Native Regt. of Infantry, Adjutant to the Seringapatam Local Battalion, to Miss Jane Julia Saurel.
At Madras on Wednesday, the 16th November, by the Revd. A. Webster, Mr Alfred Eugenius Philalethes Limming, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss E. R. Atkinson, Daughter of Mr. Edward Atkinson, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.
BIRTHS.---At Belgaum, on the 6th November, the Lady of Capt. John Wallace, of the 46th Regt. N. I., of a Son and Heir.
At Nagpore, on the 9th November, the Wife of Mr. Deputy Assist Commissary J. Denton, of a Son.
On the 9th November, the Lady of Capt. Sim. Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, of a Daughter.
In Fort St. George, on the 15th November, the Lady of Lieut. O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.
On Friday, the 18th Nov. Mrs. S. Jelly, of a Son.
At the Presidency, on the 18th Nov. Mrs. Taylor, Wife of Serjeant Taylor, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.---At Quilon, on the 16th of October, Mr. William Bredin, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at that Station, aged 52 years.
On the 8th November, Edmund Patrick, aged 8 years, 5 months and 19 days.---And on the 9th November, John Henry, aged 7 months and 7 days, both died of the Fever and Dysentery, and Sons to Mr. J. A. Hicken.
On Thursday, the 10th November, Eliza, the infant Daughter of Mr. R. Newbigging.
On the 13th November, Raysee Lala, aged 37 years.
At Madras, on the 22d November, Mr. W. Gore, Deputy Assist. Commissary of the Ordnance Department at Ryderabad, aged 57 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Turcolea Zillae Sarun, on the 1st November, by the Reverend T. N. Stephen, George Tayler, Esq. to Harriet Eliza, eldest Daughter of Henry Hill, Esq.
At Saharunpore, on the 2d November, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Captain Frederick Young, Commanding the Sirmoor Battalion at Deyrah in the Dhoon, to Miss Jennette Jemissina Bird, youngest Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Bird, Commanding the Saharunpore Provincial Battalion
At Calcutta, on the 9th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Peter Samuel Horn, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Stone.
At Purneah, on the 9th November, by the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain, James Barnes, Esq. to Miss Grace Cummings.
At Purneah, on the 9th November, by the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, District Chapain, Robert Bartholomew Perry, Esq. to Miss Ellen Susanna Goullet.
At Calcutta, on the 12th November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Fré Furtoso, Mr. Charles Smith, Assistant in the Presidency Record Office, to Miss Ann Rebello.
At Calcutta, on the 19th November, Mr. William Bell, of the Hurkaru Office, to Miss Elizabeth D'Cruze.
At Calcutta, on the 19th November, Mr. Richard Bagnell, of the Police Office, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hard.
At Calcutta, on the 19th November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, William Agustus Barton, Esq. Purser of the Ship Lady Campbell, to Amelia Watson, eldest Daughter of the late Captain J. L. Garrick.
At Dinapore, on the 26th November, by the Rev. T. A. Stevens, Mr. Andrew D'Cruz, to Miss Caroline Hariet Smyth.
BIRTHS—At Meerut, on the 19th September, the Lady of Captain Francis Hodgson, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Cawnpore, on the 8th October, Mrs. Mary Anne Fox, the Wife of Mr. S. S. Fox, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 31st October, Mrs. A. Nazar, of a Daughter.
On the Jumna River, on the 2d November, the Lady of Captain W. Turner, Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master, Agra, of a Son.
At Baugulpore, on the 3d November, Mrs. P. S. Johnson, of a Daughter.
At Jessore, on the 11th November, Mrs. D. Johnson, of a Daughter.
On Calcutta, the 12th November, the Lady of the late Anthony Dorret, Esq. of a Son.
At Berhampore, on the 13th November, Mrs. Patrick Moran, of a Daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the 13th November, the Lady of W. Lowther, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 14th November, the Lady of J. C. Burton, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 14th November, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 14th November, Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a Son.
At the Free School, Calcutta, on the 15th November, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Daughter.
At Chowringhee, on the 15th November, Mrs. Major Loder, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 15th November, the Lady of A. Pereira, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 16th November, at 1. A. M. Mrs. Wallis of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 16th November, the Lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D., of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 17th November, Mrs. A. H. J. Martyr, of a Daughter.
At Ballygunge, on the 17th November, Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.---At Singapore, on the 7th September, Mr. Samuel Caw, of Perth, aged 19. years.
At Cawnpore, on the 10th October, Mrs. Mary Anne Fox, the Wife of Mr. S. S. Fox, aged 18 years and 13 days.
At Cawnpore, on the 10th October, Henry Charles, the infant Son of Mr. S. S. Fox.
At the mouth of Arracan River, on board the Hospital Ship David Clark, on the 31st October, Lieutenant Thomas Fraser, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment.
On the Arracan River, on the 2d November, Lieutenant-Colonel William Baker, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry.
At Rungpore, Assam, on the 2d November, Lieutenant W. Fraser, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry.
At Arracan, on the 5th November, Mr. Walter, aged 26 years.
At Calcutta, on the 5th November, Adeline Elizabeth, the infant Daughter of Mr. Thomas Marriott, of the Free School.
On board the Bengal Merchant, on the 6th November, at Rangoon, Captain P. B. Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot.
At Calcutta, on the 12th November, Cecilia Frances, the infant Daughter of J. D. Dombal, Esq. aged 1 month and 16 days.
At Calcutta, on the 14th November, Mrs. M. D'Rozario, the Wife of Mr. B. D'Rozario, of the Judicial Department.
At Calcutta, on the 16th November, at 2 P. M. Mrs. Wallis, the Wife of Mr. William Wallis.
At Calcutta, on the 18th November, the infant Daughter of A. Pereira, Esq.
At Berhampore, on the 19th November, Mrs. Charlotte Ann Tudor.
At Calcutta, on the 20th November, Mr. John Harrison, formerly a Branch Pilot of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 52 years.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 ,, ,, 1 per Cent Discount.
New 5 ,, ,, par. ,, ,,
Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.
Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 months do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Richard Paternoster, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Some of the principal tradesmen at the Presidency having signified their readiness to further the designs of the Apprenticing Society; the Committee of Management are prepared to entertain twenty boys for the purpose of placing them out as Apprentices to the different trades in operation at Madras. It is recommended that early application be made to either of the Secretaries, *Mr. R. Leslie* or *Mr. J. Fonceca*, who will furnish the prescribed forms of certificates for the admission of candidates, and submit their cases to the notice of the Committee.
Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the *Rev. W. Roy*, President; by *Mr. Joseph Taylor* the Treasurer (at *Messrs. Geo. Gordon and Co.'s*) and by any of the Members of the Committee.
[*Govt. Gaz. Nov. 24.*

We have to announce the arrival of the Brig *Bucephalus*, Captain J. R. Black, from Rangoon the 6th and the Pilot the 8th Instant. She brings intelligence of the re-assumption of hostilities in the Burmese Territories. In the Gazette of the 11th instant we stated that a prolongation of the armistice had been mutually agreed on to the 3rd of November——it appears by the accounts brought by the *Bucephalus* that a sharp engagement had taken place on the very day of the termination of the armistice between the Burmese and a party of the Royals, in which the Royals lost two or three men killed and a few wounded. A force, 2,000 strong, was expected to move against Tongo, a stockaded position of the enemy, after the taking of which they move on to Ava. We regret to state the death of Captain Alexander of the Royal Navy, which was occasioned by fever.
By a letter we have seen from Calcutta under date the 10th instant, it would seem the Supreme Government were doubtful as to the result of the late Armistice, and anxious as they were for peace, yet they considered appearances as somewhat pregnant with deceit, for on the 8th of this month 50 elephants and horses were embarked for Rangoon, were collecting and preparations forward them to the seat of war

(*Continued in the Su*

BOMBAY:—Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREE *PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of B
DVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF
Stations, are requested to give No
Enquire all extra papers to be forwarded t

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

possible dispatch---Detachments of 350 for the 13th Regiment, and 250 for the 38th King's, as also the right wing of the 31st, 300 strong, were ready for embarkation.

38TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Second day's Drawing of the Second Class, Saturday, the 19th November, 1825.

No. 1009 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 2404 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 32 a Prize of 2.000 Rupees.
Nos. 660 and 2498 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1692 1943 1971 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 594 and 2542 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 606 614 923 1160 1626 1648 1842 2305 2491 2603 2778 2787 and 2894 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Third day's Drawing of the Second Class, Wednesday, the 23d November 1825.

Nos. 878 1501 2235 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.
No. 1422 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
No. 184 Prize of 500 Rupees.
Nos. 1353 1412 1584 1807 2940 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
No. 772 Prize of 200 Rupees.

[*Mad. Gaz. Nov.* 26.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As. 21st November, 1825. Rs. As.	SELL.
Prem.	27 12 Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct. 27 0	Premium.
Disct.	0 4 5 Per Cent Loan 0 10	Discount.
Ditto	0 0 New 5 per Cent Loan,.. 0 5	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills ..... 6 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0 ,,
Interest on Loans on Deposit ... 6 0 ,,

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] [SELL.
[11½ *a* 2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 ½ *a* 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs
BANK SHARES,—Premium 4800 to 5000.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1825.

Mr. F. O. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, ditto ditto, of Meerut.

THE 10TH NOVEMBER. 1825.

Mr. Edward People Smith, Register of the Zillah Court of the 24-Pergunnahs at the Sudder Station.

Mr. Hugh Vans Hathorn, Register of the Zillah Court of Hooghly.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th November, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Detachments of His Majesty's Troops ...ed from England, on board the Ship *Bus... Merchant*, will with the sanction of Go...ment, be disembarked as soon as practica...

...on the arrival of the Troops off or near ...tta, the Officer in charge will forward a ...n to the Acting Town Major of Fort ...am.

...-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th November, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

6th Foot.

Lieutenant P. Hennessy, (recommended for a Lieutenancy, vice Robinson removed to the 2d Foot,) having been promoted by His Majesty; Ensign Samuel Robins will succeed to the vacant Lieutenancy without purchase vice Robinson, 26th January 1825.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned.

...th Regiment---Captain Pointz, from 15th ...ecember to 15th February, 1826, in exten...n, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

...ead-Quarters, Calcutta 16th November, 1825.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief ...dia has been pleased to make the following ...pointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall ...known:

20th Foot.

...ieutenant P. Hennessy, from 67th Foot, to ...Lieutenant, vice Wood who exchanges, 4th ...vember, 1825.

38th Foot.

...ieutenant Alexander Campbell, (the first,) ...intant, vice Snodgras who has resigned ...ncy only, 17th September, 1825.

67th Foot.

Lieutenant G. H. Wood, from the 20th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Hennessy who exchanges 4th November, 1825.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the Resignation of Lieutenant Currie, of the 89th Foot. He is accordingly to be struck off the Strength of that Regiment from the 4th Instant.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madra , to Captain Kettlewell, His Majesty's 30th Regiment to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Captain Jackson , of the Queen's Royals, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th November. 1825.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief being about to proceed to the Upper Provinces, the Correspondence from Fort St. George and Bombay, referrible to the Royal Forces serving under those Presidencies, will, from the receipt of this order, be addressed as follows :

To the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces.
To the Quarter-Master General Ditto.
To the Military Secretary,
" Head-Quarters of the Commander in Chief in India ;"

without specifying any particular place; and by the undermentioned Route.

From the Presidency of Fort St. George, via Hyderabad and Nagpore.

From the Presidency of Bombay, via Gualior.

The Correspondence to the Quarter-Master General and Military Secretary will, after the 20th instant, from the Troops serving under the Supreme Presidency, be addressed to them at Head-Quarters.

The Correspondence to the Adjutant General will be directed as at present until the 27th Instant, from which date all Documents to him will be addressed to Head-Quarters, under cover, to the Military Secretary, until further instructions shall be issued.

Major General Dalzell, or Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased in all cases were the delay of a reference to Head Quarters might be attended with inconvenience to the Public Service, or to the Individuals concerned, issue such Orders as he may think fit, and cause the necessary communications arising therefrom to be made to Government direct, under his own Signature, forwarding at the same time, a brief Statement of his Proceedings for submission to the Commander in Chief.

To prevent any misapprehension respecting Leave of Absence to his Majesty's officers, who may be at Calcutta, or within the Presidency Command, the Major General Commanding the Division, for the time being is authorized to grant Leave without waiting a Communication from Head Quarters, in cases of Certified Ill Health, or in Situations where Officers may require upon very urgent and pressing occasions, Leave of Absence within the limits of the Presidency Command.

On all ordinary occasions, Application for Leave of Absence must be submitted, as at present, to the Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th November, 1825.

Brevet Major Bristow, Brigade Major to the King's Troops, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, has permission to proceed to Pondicherry, the Mauritius, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for One Year from the date of his Embarkation.

Captain Poyntz, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, will take charge of the Office of Major of Brigade to the King's Troops until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th November, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments until His Majestys' pleasure shall be known :

13th Light Dragoons.

Ensign Arthur Mackworth, from the 48th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Evered who exchanges receiving the difference, 18th November, 1825

48th Foot.

Ensign John Guy Evered, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Mackworth who exchanges, paying the difference, 14th Nov 1825.

54th Foot.

Ensign Henry Rose Clark to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Fraser deceased, 1st November, 1825.

C. R. Macan, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Clark promoted, 1st Nov 1825.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of Cornet Christie, of the 13th Light Dragoons.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned :

41st Regiment Assistant Surgeon Tennent, from 16th November to 16th December, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,

THOS McMAHON, *A. G.*

The season of gaiety and festivity at this City of Palaces is approaching, and the growing coolness of the atmosphere giving hints sufficiently intelligible to the votaries of the dance; yet no note of preparation for the Ball or the Assembly sounds in our ears. Albeit not the India Mirror of Fashion, we have been asked to account for this, and to relieve the anxiety of many a sprightly damsel, longing again to trip it on the light fantastic toe. Would that we could administer to a heart so diseased ! but we can only advise, and suggest to our Correspondents to seek for information in channels more devoted to these light and airy matters, than the grave and reverend BULL, who meddling with such matters would run no little risk of appearing as ridiculous, if not as destructive, as if capering in a China shop. We are afraid, however, that the ranks of war have drawn too deep on those of fashion to allow us to look forward to the life and spirit, with which we have erst known the Town Hall to respond. We may venture, however, to promise our fair readers a rich *saltatory* treat, as the India Gazette would call it, when our heroes return from humbling the pride of Bhurtpore. They will no doubt be stimulated to exertions, that they may as soon as possible enjoy the most appropriate rewards that await the toils of the brave---the smiles of the Fair.

[*John Bull, November* 9.

It is with feelings of very deep regret that we announce the death of John Adam Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and lately Governor General of India. Mr. ADAM had passed St. Helena before the disease, under which he laboured, carried him off. His friends in that country had entertained the hope, that removal from a hot climate, and the sea air would have wrought a favourable change; but the very debilitated state of health into which the most unwearied assiduity in discharge of his public duty had thrown him, compelled them to tender those hopes with not a little apprehension, and the event they feared has too surely occurred, depriving the Honourable East India Company of one of the most upright, zealous, and conscientious servants of which it ever boasted.

[*John Bull, November* 17.

No one who has been in the slightest degree acquainted with the policy of the Dutch in Java, can be much surprised at hearing of the serious insurrection that has broken out in that fair but ill governed Island. On the contrary, it was a thing to be expected, where Asiatic apathy had not completely deadened all sense of right and wrong, or where circumstances had not entirely overpowered that instinct to resist " grinding taxation and oppression," which we believe exists even in the most degenerate. We may say to the Dutch authorsties, like the old Senator to the Tribunes, after they had brought the Volsces under Coriolanus against Rome---" Oh! ye have made good work !" If, as is said, this insurrection has been caused by " grinding taxation and oppression," we certainly cannot, against all principle or moral sympathy, wish the Dutch success in suppressing it, even were there ten-fold the British capital afloat in Java, which we have understood there is. If, as we have heard, it is a war of resistance against tyranny, we hope the oppressed will, before they lay aside their arms, be able at least to make such terms as may in future secure them a more comfortable state of things than they appear to have laboured under for some time back. While there can be little doubt that the Dutch have by their impolitic and oppressive system brought this retributive stroke upon themselves, it is but just to observe that the personal disposition of the Governor himself towards the Natives, is spoken of as kind and merciful. Paradoxical as it may appear, however, we not unfrequently behold persons in their private character most amiable and respected, pursue in their public career a line of policy claiming neither admiration nor good wishes. To express any regret then for the misfortune that has overtaken our Dutch neighbours, would in us be most hypercritical, since we confess we feel none. With the British merchants, however, we sympathise sincerely, especially with those of Batavia, whose interests and safety we at present consider as in some degree compromised by the rashness of their *volunteering* brethern at Samarang. By the way, we see no reason that the British inhabitants had to volunteer at all. If the cause of the Javanese was just, they had no business to espouse that of wrong. The quarrel was dicidedly between the Dutch and the Javanese ; and sorry are we to learn that our countrymen have, as is generally the case with those who meddle in quarrels with which they have no business, suffered severely. Every man of course has a right to defend his property, but to *anticipate* an attack on property by advancing beyond its limits to strike a blow, is, to say the least of it, unwise. The *volunteering* part of the business, however, seems to have been useless, since it is said that the Dutch *compelled* them to arm, and to perform severe military duty, and such duty too, as could not be but derogatory to men in their sphere of life. We have heard too, that this was in fulfilment of some previous engagement to the Dutch Government. If so, the morality, the propriety, and the prudence of such an engagement may afford matter for serious reflexion. As we understand the matter, we are inclined to consider it a breach of the laws of nations.

[*India Gaz. Nov.* 17.

It were to be wished that the orthography of proper names and names of places in Asia were a little more settled—we do not in the least object to Dr. Gilchrist's system, or any other system being followed in names that do not figure in European maps and histories, but when in consequence of long usage, a name has become known to European readers, we doubt the propriety of changing it, even though there may be a thousand good reasons to prove that the change would be abstractedly for the better. There is a pretty large class of readers in Europe, and even in this country, interested in the geography and politics of Asia, who have not the smallest pretensions to oriental scholarship, and who are not a little puzzled sometimes, to recognize under their new appellations, countries, and tribes, familiar to them under old. Samurkund and Toorkistan, are we doubt not better than Samarcand, and Turkestan, and are easily enough recognized, but a common reader might very well be puzzled to know the Oozbuks and Usbeks were the same. If it be meant to give accurately in our own language the pronunciation of the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, or any other eastern dialect, this consequence would ensue, that the Germans and French and Danes, who pursue oriental studies would, if they pursued the same plan, spell the words quite differently, and universal confusion would ensue. Gibbon's observation about the spelling of the name of Mahomet, are so generally applicable and conclusive, that they might we think have settled this point long ago.—When we get an universal language, then the case will be altered, and we shall have a rule to go by.

[*Beng. Hurk. November* 18.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord COMBERMERE, Commander in Chief, left the Presidency this afternoon by Dawk for Bhurtpore, under the Salute due to his rank, from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Among the military movements spoken of, we hear that the 3d King's or Buffs are expected from New South Wales—that the King's 44th from Aracan are to proceed on their arrival here to Gazeepore, and the 42d and 26th N. I. to Bhurtpore.

[*John Bull, November* 19.

Prome.---By dispatches received from the Head Quarters of the Army at Prome, it appears that throughout the month of October, the Burmese had manifested symptoms of a disposition to renew hostilities, several bands of marauders having crossed the line of demarkation, ostensibly without the authority of their Chiefs, and plundered villages on our side.---The villagers themselves in several instances defended their property, successfully against the attacks of these banditti, and small detachments sent from the Head Quarters, prevented their ravages being carried to any serious extent. Some correspondence passed between Sir A. CAMPBELL and the KEE WOONGEE on the subject, when the latter promised to exert his best endeavours for checking these excesses, and positively denied that they were committed with his sanction or knowledge.

On the 24th ultimo, Major General Sir A. CAMPBELL wrote to the KEE WOONGEE, to enquire whether the English Prisoners had been brought down from Ava, according to agreement, and also, whether he had learnt the result of the reference made to the Court of Ava, after the close of the late conferences. An answer was received from the KEE WEONGEE and LAMIAN WOON on the 20th ultimo, which contained the required information. After taking credit to themselves for sincerity and fair dealing, and accusing the British Authorities of insincerity and breach of faith in bringing armed Sepoys, Ships, and Boats, to Rangoon, and crossing troops from Cheduba to Sandowey, which showed no wish or desire for Peace, the writers say ---" If you sincerely " want peace, and the re-establishment of our " former friendship, according to Burman cus-

" tom, empty your hands of what you have, " and then if you ask it we will be on friend- " ly terms with you, and forward a petition " for the release of the English Prisoners and " send them down to you. However, after " the termination of the Armistice between us, " if you show any inclination to renew your " demands for money inpayment of your ex- " pences, or any territory from us, you are to " consider our friendship at an end. This is " Burman custom."

By intelligence received at the same time from various quarters, it appears certain the voice of the King of Ava himself, is loud for War, and that he has issued reiterated orders to the Burmese Commanders to attack the British Army immediately.

The KEE WOONGEE is represented as being much grieved at these orders, saying that they " would cost him his life, but it was better " so, than that the lives of thousands of the " poor people should be sacrificed." The Burmese Army, it is reported, are now burning the wood of the Stockade as fierwood, and no notice is taken of it by the Chiefs. The King's half brother has constructed a stronger Stockade at Haloon, and it is supposed that a stand will be made by the Enemy at that place. Our troops were to be put in motion as soon after the expiration of the Armistice, as the state of the roads in advance of our position would admit.

[*Govt. Gaz. November 21st.*

Singapore Intelligence.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,—SEPT. 29.

JAVA.

We are now enabled to furnish our readers with more authentic details respecting the insurrection than we were enabled to give in our former notices. The revolt, if this be the proper name to give to it, broke out at Djoejo Carta on the 20th of July. Our readers are aware that this place, which contains a population of little less than 100,000, is the capital of the Sultan of Mataram, the second Prince in rank and power in the Island, and whose dominion still extends over some of the finest provinces of it. The Dutch Resident at the Court of the Sultan had, it appears, directed certain new roads to be made in the vicinity of the Palace, in doing which it was considered necessary to pull down a house or tomb, for we are not well informed which, within the premises of the Prince *Diepo Nagoro*. This was resisted by the latter. The Dutch Resident persevered, and a retainer of the Prince shot one of his Agents. This was the signal for revolt, and on the 20th of July the Princes *Diepo Nagoro* and *Mangkubumi*, Grand uncles to the infant Sultan and guardians of the kingdom by the nomination of the Dutch themselves, quitted the city with their numerous retainers, and were immediately followed by many others of the Princes, in all, as we understand, to the number of twelve. A numerous Army was instantly collected, which as already mentioned occupied the whole of the surrounding country, and twice attempted to capture the Palace, suffering on one occasion the loss of 100 and on another of 80 men. In the meanwhile a second insurgent Army, amounting, as it is now considered, to from 10 to 12,000 men, has been formed to the Eastward of Mataram under the Prince of Serang, an enterprising young man of 26 or 27 years of age. This force seized and occupied the Dutch province of Grobogan and is the same which defeated the detachment near Damak.

It now appears upon the receipt of better information, that the insurrection, although efficiently formidable, is by no means so extensive as the information given to us for the supplement to our last number led us to imagine. There has as yet been no rising in Cheribon—the Preangan regencies, or Bantam, although it has been deemed prudent on the apprehension of such an event to reinforce the garrison of the first mentioned place. The real state of the rebellion may be described as follows. Two Native armies of at least 10,000 men each are in the field—the whole central provinces of Java for 100 miles along its leng h are in a state of partial insurrection, the communication being interrupted—and in many situations within the Netherland Territories, where the enemy have presented themselves, they have been joined by the peasantry, as in Grobogan and the too well authenticated case of Damak.

Our readers will expect that we should offer some speculations on the probable termination of the present insurrection, but this is a matter of extreme difficulty, and upon which we do not feel ourselves competent to speak with any confidence. The revolt is in the first place of a totally opposite character from any of the previous wars of Java. All former contests originated in quarrels between the Native factions of the Island, in which the Dutch appeared only as auxiliaries. They were in fact contests for power between the Native Chiefs of the country, in which the people had little interest, and yet they continued, one for near 20 years—one for 3 years, and the last for 9 years. In all these cases the war seldom reached the Dutch provinces, which at the time were governed by their native Chiefs, and not as now directly by European agency. The present contest is between the Dutch and the inhabitants of the country, and there exists no efficient Native power either much interested in or capable of opposing the insurgents.—Java is also at least twice as populous as in its former struggles, an we may presume also that its inhabitants are more intelligent and capable, as it cannot reasonably be imagined, that the examples of Military discipline and European warfare, exhibited before them by the Dutch and English, should have been altogether lost upon them. On the other hand, the present European Government of Java is more intelligent—enlightened, and powerful, than its drivelling predecessors, and it may be hoped that a combination of skill and good fortune may place the insurgent Chiefs in their hands, and thus happily and quickly terminate the struggle. The Military force in Java has, however, in the mean time been dispersed, and strangely dissipated upon unworthy objects, and as well on this account as that the season of the rains is fast approaching, when European troops cannot keep the field, we are inclined to think that the war must be protracted at least until the month of April or May. The Javenese indeed are naturally of a fickle and inconstant disposition, but should they persevere after this, and any thing like unanimity be established among them, it is not difficult to foresee what must be the issue of a struggle between a nation amounting, exclusive of the Sundas and Madurese, to at least four millions, speaking the same language—having the same religion, manners, interests, and prejudices; and a handful of Europeans who must then draw all their resources from a distance of 12,000 miles. Were the Javanese equal in energy and unanimity to the Negroes of Haytie, which they are not, it is obvious that in their relative position in regard to Holland, compared to that of the former in respect to France, the chances of successful revolt would be still greater.

English News.

THE ARMY.

War-Office, July 23, 1825.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—H. P. Corry, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase.

7th Ditto—Cornet F. Dunne to be Lieutenant; W. D. King, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet J. M'Caffery to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. H. Ramsbottom to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

12th Ditto—Surgeon F. Barton, M. D., from the 66th Regiment, to be Surgeon.

15th Ditto—Cornet E. A. Percival to be Lieutenant; Cornet L. Shedden to be Lieutenant; J. Rait, Gent., to be Cornet; F. Ives Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase.

1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—H. Fitzory, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase.

4th Regiment of Foot.—Ensign T. Williams to be Lieutenant, C. Ruxton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

11th Ditto—H. O'Neill, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase.

12th Ditto—O. K. Werge, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase.

15th Ditto—Ensign R. A. Cuthbert to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

29th Ditto—Lieutenant J. Davidson to be Captain; Ensign M. Champain to be Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet H. Phillpotts to be Ensign, by purchase.

52d Ditto—Ensign J. H. Baldwin to be Lieutenant; B. Mathew, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase.

58th Ditto—Lieutenant A. S. Fraser to be Lieutenant.

63d Ditto—R. Lane, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase.

66th Ditto—Assistant Surgeon P. Egan, to be Surgeon.

Cape Corps (Cavalry)—Lieutenant W. J. St. John to be Captain; Cornet E. Armstrong to be Lieutenant; O. Segrave, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase.

The Depots of the Regiments stationed in the East Indies, being ordered in future to assemble at Chatham, on Thursday, detachments of the 6th and 48th embarked in the Maria, transport, from Albany Barracks, for that place. —The Arab, Lieut. STEPHEN, sailed on Thursday with detachments of Regiments at Gibraltar and Malta.

Lieutenant-Gen. Sir GEORGE MURRAY has arrived at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, to take the command of the Forces in Ireland.

Major-General WOODFORD, it is understood, will be appointed to Malta, vice Lieutenant-General Sir MANLEY POWER, K. C. B.

The 79th (Cameronian Highlanders) Regiment, now stationed at Kilkenny, are preparing for embarkation for Quebec.

The 37th (North Hampshire) Regiment of Infantry is ordered, when relieved at Quebec by the 79th Foot, to embark for England.

The 72d (the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders), now in Edinburgh Castle, is ordered to proceed to Portpatrick, to embark for Ireland.

ROYAL NAVY, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 23.—Captain Clapperton, R. N. and Captain Rd. Pearce, R. N. intend to proceed to the Coast of Africa in the Camelion, Captain Lambert, with a view to penetrate from the Bights of Benin and Biafra, into the interior of those countries, tracing the course of the Niger, and to endeavour to establish a regular commercial communication between the most powerful of the native Chiefs and this country by way of the Atlantic.

Captain T. G. Shortland is appointed resident Commissioner of the Navy at Port Royal, dJamaica.

Major-General Ralph Darling, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, &c. his family, and staff, are expected here on Monday, to embark in the Katharine Stewart Forbes, for that destination. —A Company of the Staff Corps will also embark in this ship.

THE ENGLISHMAN—JUNE 19.

A GOOD FIGHT AND NO CROSS!

SAMPSON AND JEM BURNS.

This fight took place on Tuesday, at Shear Mear, in Bedfordshire, close to the borders of Hertfordshire. The men were matched for 50*l.* aside, and were considered as pretty well balanced in point of real *milling* requisites; Burns having in youth and freshness, what Sampson was known to have in hardness of hitting and experience. Sampson, who came out as the *Birmingham Youth*, has fought several battles and has been rather unfortunate. He was generally considered a quick fighter, and a game man; but, in his defeats, it was remarked that nature deserted him sooner than might have been expected from a man of his apparent stamina. There was a certain weakness about his loins and knees by no means agreeing with the muscular strength of his *upper works*, and this circumstace has, upon most occasions, placed him second best in the opinion of Judges. Jem Burns had fought but twice before the present occasion; first with Big O'Neil, Langan's *protegé*, whom he beat in admirable style; and next with Ned O'Neil, the Stoatham Youth, who took upwards of an hour and a half to pluck the laurels from his brow. The latter fight, however, proved that Burns could last for a long time, and this knowledge, added to his subsequent improvement in weight and science, led his Uncle Ben to believe that in Sampson he would have an easy customer. The match was made in due form and the deposits were regularly posted, but, we believe, with some difficulty on the part of Sampson, who lacked friends in the hour of need. In the early period of training. Sampson was the favourite at the East end of the town; but still there were those in the West who had Burns for choice. On Saturday and Sunday week the betting took a more decided turn, and Burns was the favourite, being backed by some at 6 *to* 4, while not a few went further, and offered odds to a much greater extent. A rumour then got abroad that there was "something rotten in the State of Denmark," and many of the old supporters of Sampson began to edge. On Monday the panic spread wider, and during the evening many persons did not hesitate to say that "all was made right for Burns, and that Sampson was to lose." In the present instance whatever might have given birth to suspicions, the result proved, as far as the fight was concerned, that all was *square*. What manœuvring there might have been behind the curtain, or whether there was any and what reason for the insinuation of an intended cross, we are not sufficiently in the secret to state.

The choice of ground for fighting was won by *Uncle Ben*, and he fixed upon Harpenden Common, in Hertfordshire, the scene of many former rencontres of the same description, and last celebrated for the contest between George Cooper and Hickman (the Gas-light-man). The men moved down to the village of Harpenden on Monday night, each taking up his quarters at a different inn, and both in high spirits and confidence. A few of the *Fancy* followed so good an example, and toddled gently down to St. Alban's where they remained till Tuesday morning. At an early hour the Londoners commenced their march—but the bustle was by no means remarkable, many being deterred from going by the rumours which had been circulated.—The Commissary was about to pitch his stakes on the usual spot, but it was "no go," for a worthy *gemman*, of the name of Seabrook, a farmer, who has an extraordinary prejudice against fighting, although himself a celebrated cricketer, thought proper to come down from London by the *Wonder* coach, to purposely stop the mill, and to the wonder of all interested, he laid an information before a Hertfordshire Magistrate, of the terrible doings which were about to take place. The consequence was obvious—a hint was given that the belligerents must go farther a field, and the county of Bedford being close at hand, the *venue* was changed forthwith. Thus *Shear Mear* became the chosen spot, and there, in a snug little corner, on a nice little bit of turf, the ring was formed. Mr. Seabrook carried his malice after the stakes, but the Bedfordshire beaks were too downy to throw impediments in the way of the amusements of *John Bull*, and thus Mr. Seabrook was for once foiled, and was obliged to turn to the right about.

Soon after twelve the milling forces began to congregate at the appointed place. The whispers of a cross were then renewed, and betting was nearly brought to a stand-still. Jem Burns and his uncle first arrived on the ground in a post chaise, and were soon followed by Sampson in a similar vehicle. Some of Sampson's friends immediately visited him, and in plain terms, informed him of the stories that had been in circulation to his prejudice. Sampson at once declared that they were without foundation, and in characteristic terms said, "his intention was to go in and knock Burns' brains out as soon as he could." The sincerity with which this resolution was uttered, added to the confirmation subsequently given by Josh Hudson to its truth, at once removed all doubts, and on the men coming into the ring, six to four was demanded, but could not be obtained, the utmost odds offered being 5 to 4 on Jem Burns. This was a decided but a very satisfactory change, as it gave earnest of a good and genuine fight, in which the claims to superiority on both sides would be manfully contested.

The men having commenced stripping, the ring was beaten out, and the usual preliminaries to setting-to were observed. Sampson won the toss for choice of position, and of course determined to place his antagonist's face to the sun, which was no small advantage, as Father Sol looked with unusual intenseness on his children.

THE FIGHT.

Precisely at one the men were conducted to the scratch; Sampson being waited upon by Josh Hudson and Rough Robin and Jem Burns by Uncle Ben and Jack Randall. All was now hushed in silence, and the condition of the men became an object of close observation. Both looked well; but judging from appearance, Sampson had the advantage both in weight and muscle. Jem, however, looked well, and smiled from an inward confidence in success.

ROUND 1.—"Now," says Josh., "we'll see who's going to cross; keep your body up, Phill, and go to work." Both men threw themselves into form and eyed each other with inquiring glance; manœuvring followed for some time, but neither seemed disposed to begin—caution was the order of the day. Jem at last made play, and put in a slight blow with his right on Sampson's body, but the distance was ill judged. Sampson smiled. Another long stop. Jem let out with his left hand, but was stopped. Sampson, all caution, gathered himself for mischief, and at last let fly with his left on Jem's cheek and broke away—("Well done, Phil.") Seven minutes and a half had now elapsed, and no mischief done. Both eager to go to work but nothing done. Another long pause, when Jem went in to weave, and was stopped right and left; the cautious system was continued on both sides, when Sampson caught "my nevy" on the side of the canister; Jem rushed in to a close; but Sampson retreated, and caught him with a *chin-chaffer*, and Jem fell on his face—first blood appearing from his mouth. This was thought to be a knock-down blow, but the umpire and referee decided otherwise. Sampson walked coolly to his second's knee. The round lasted thirteen minutes and a half.

2. Both again cautious, and unwilling to commence. ("You'll be *done brown*," cried Josh, "the sun is so hot; and my lamb and peas will be over done.") Jem let fly with his left, but was stopped; he however threw in a slight blow with his right on the body; Sampson was awake, and went to work in earnest, hitting his man right and left with great effect; Jem's blows were thrown away, and on closing he was thrown. On getting up the blood spirted from a hole which had been made over the left side of his forehead. There was now a decided change in the odds, and 10 to 8 was freely offered on Sampson, but no takers.

3. Jem came up undismayed, and smiling; Sampson was all coolness and steadiness, and profiting by experience, fought with more than ordinary caution and care. Jem took the lead, and put in a slight tap on Sampson's head. Sampson countered with the left, and in a rally which followed, Jem was again thrown on the flat of his back a heavy fall. 7 to 4 on Sampson.

4. Jem came up determined to lose no ti and went in to administer *pepper*, but Samp was on the scientific *tack*—stopped and c tered beautifully. There were some exchan in succession, but Sampson administered punishment, and Jem had his cork draw fresh places, especially under his left eye was at length hit down cleverly. Ten t on Sampson.

5. Josh exclaimed, on Sampson's com the scratch, that he had hit his own fing of joint in the last round, but that he had it in again. Jem went to work, but was c stopped, and receiving right and left on th was thrown.

6. After some idle sparring, Jem w but was stopped by Sampson's caution, last received two severe facers—turned and fell on his frontispiece.

7. It was now seen that Jem's style was an thing but efficient. There was no bustle; no- thing which could shake Sampson's bellows. More sparring and caution on both sides, whil the blood from Jem's forehead nearly fille his right eye. The left eye continued to blee also. Six and twenty minutes had now elapsed and some impatience was manifested by the spectators. Jem's right was cleverly stopped, and as a return Sampson jobbed him cleverly with his left on the nose, and got away [cheers for Sampson]. More caution. Jem then rushed to hit with his right, but Sampson got away. A rally followed, in which Sampson had the best of it, and again caught Jem under as h came in: Jem down, and Sampson scarc showed a mark.

8. Jem on coming up, shewed another cut un der his left eye, which bled profusely; Jem al caution, and no desire to go in; Sampson, equal ly careful, would not follow, but husbanded hi strength with the economy of an old soldier; Sampson put in a teazer on Jem's *smeller* which brought him to a rally, and in the he floored Sampson with a body blow [l shouts for Jem, and cries of "It's all you own."]

9. Sampson came up as steady as e both sparred for wind; Sampson jo over the left eye with his right fis away ["That's the way to win it" c

Some good stops on both sides, and Jem yet fresh though disfigured; exchanged nobbers---some hitting on both sides, and getting away, but Jem did not judge his distance well, and his blows did not tell. Sampson caught Jem on the head, and dropped him: 4 to 1 on Sampson.

10. Sampson came up as fresh as ever, after minutes fighting. Jem was also merry and dent, and watching an opportunity, jobbed cleverly on the nozzle, and got away done, Jem!"] A long pause---Sampson cool and steady; stopping well on both sides; Jem put in right and left on Sampson's head, and napped similar compliments in return. Sampson was then going in to punish, but Jem went down; Sampson smiled, and Jem's chance was fast going.

11. Jem's right eye had now nearly shut up shop; he put up his hand to wipe it, when Sampson left fly with his left, but Jem as quick as lightning stopped the visit [shouts of applause.] Sampson gathered himself for mischief and went in to deliver. Jem stopped well at first, but ultimately received right and left. In going in to return, Sampson again caught him under, and hit him dreadfully on the mouth and nose---Jem was floored as if shot.

12. Jem's left eye fast closing, and his face greatly disfigured. Some good counter-hitting Sampson went to work with vigour, caught poor Jem right and left on each side of the head, and threw him heavily.

13. The coolness and steadiness with which Sampson fought excited general admiration, and his judgment was equal to his coolness. Jem came up as game as a lion, but his style of hitting was not impressive; his distances were still ill-judged, and he did no mischief. Jem came in and hit, but Sampson countered cleverly, and left his mark. Jem now closed, and the first determined struggle at the ropes took during which Sampson fibbed, and then away; some changes followed, and Jem wn. ("You should have done that before," Jem's friends; "nothing but bustling ill do for him.")

Jem hit out well with his right, but Sampson stopped him well, and got away, and then rushing in, hit him down with a left-handed nobber.

15. An hour had now elapsed, and Jem was fast going, although his game and spirit were still good. He made himself up for a desperate effort, went in, and hit Sampson heavily with his right on the nose; but Sampson was not far behind; he rushed in and floored him.

16. Jem now began to get groggy, and hit wild; Sampson saw his state and waited for him. Jem worked away but missed, when Sampson gradually drawing him on, let fly a flush in the centre of his face, and dropped him in an almost helpless state. [Take him away! was now the cry, but Jem would not listen to such advice.]

17. Jem now began to fight with desperation, as his friends said he ought to have done at first, he went in to fight with a bold rush, and planted some clumsy thumps, but Sampson was too cautious and steady for him---and countered dreadfully; finally he caught Jem's head under his arm, hit up with terrific violence, and then dropped him.

18. In this round Jem made another brave and desperate effort; some good changes were made, and Jem hit Sampson away and the latter fell on the ropes (shouts for Jem but they could only be those of encouragement, not of exultation, for he was "all but.")

19. Jem pursued his desperate game, but was thrown.

20. "Now," says Josh, "you have it your own way. Keep what you've got, and throw nothing away." Sampson followed this advice, and let Jem exhaust himself in offering to hit while he got away. At last he hit Jem heavy on the nose, and dropped him heavily on his back.

21. Jem was all abroad & almost blind, and Sampson, with great good nature, would not hit him; but on Jem's rushing in, he hit him slightly, and the poor fellow went down, almost exhausted.

22. "How are you, Phil?" cried Josh. "As well as ever," replied Phil; and indeed he was little the worse for wear. Jem resolved to die game, rushed in once more, but was again floored.

23. Jem, who could scarcely see and could not be persuaded to say, "enough," came in with a final effort, but was again put down.

Uncle Ben now saw there was not a chance, and amidst cries of "take him away, he's a game fellow," gave in.

Sampson immediately approached his man, who was almost senseless, and shook him by the hand; after which he walked to his post-chaise. Jem was carried out, and was upon the whole dreadfully punished about the head. There was not a body blow of any importance throughout the fight which lasted an hour and ten minutes.

Remarks---Thus ended this interesting combat, which at least had the advantage, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, of being fair and honorable. Burns's hitting was not effectual, and his judgment, both as to manner and distance, was bad. Had he commenced with the same mode that he concluded, the issue of the battle might have been different; but he became nearly exhausted and blind, before he determined to go in. Sampson adopted quite a new style of fighting, and by his temper and caution, made his victory easy. In fact, from the first, the chances were all the one way; and Sampson, when it was seen that he meant right, was the decided favourite. Poor Uncle Ben was deeply chapfallen; but it was impossible to say his nephew had not done his best. It is said that Jem acted by the advice of his seconds in not going in at first; and his Uncle says, if he had fought less on the *stand off*, he would have won the battle.

There was to have been a second fight, between *Uncle Ben* and *Rough Robin*, but the former forfeited the trifling stakes which were down; and was too much mortified at his nephew's ill luck to try his own.

After the fight, Reuben Martin introduced a Bull; but this sport being any thing but congenial to the legitimate spirit of the *Ring*, few of the Fancy stopped to witness the disgusting scene; and we believe it was highly offensive to those that threw impediments in the way of the *mill*.

THE ENGLISHMAN,---June 26.

Court of King's Bench—Thursday.

Dibdin v. Morris.—The Common Serjeant, Mr. Denman, stated the case to the Jury. This was an action brought to recover a compensation for work and labour performed by the plaintiff as a stage-manager and writer of plays and other theatrical pieces for the defendant, as proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre. The plaintiff rested his case upon three specific grounds:—First, writing a theatrical piece in 1821, called "The Laplanders;" secondly, services as a stage-manager in 1822; and thirdly similar services in 1824. The entertainment called the "The Laplanders" had been adapted to display the sagacity of a Rein Deer, then in Bullock's Museum, but the animal died before the piece was brought out, and in consequence of this accident, the play had never been performed. The defendant had paid 30*l.* into Court.

—— Erskine deposed, that he was musical composer to the Surrey Theatre; he attended the preparing of the piece called "The Laplanders; and a rein-deer was to have performed in it, but it died. The plaintiff completed the piece; it was rehearsed, and he (the witness) supplied the music. The piece was dropt in consequence of the death of the rein-deer.

Thomas Ridgway, Director of Pantomimes at the Survey Theatre, was employed to introduce the combats, and otherwise assisted in getting up "The Laplanders." He received 4*l* a week for his service; he did not know what the rein-deer had to do in the piece.

Daniel Terry, Stage Manager of the Haymarket in 1824, witnessed the rehearsal of "The Laplanders" at the *Haymarket*. The performance of the piece was prevented by the death of the rein-deer. If he had written a Play, he should have been remunerated according to its success. Under all the circumstances of the case, one hundred pounds would have been a sufficient recompence to the plaintiff for "The Laplanders." The plaintiff was stage-manager at the Haymarket Theatre in 1822, and 1823, and presented some pieces; he never witnessed any neglect of duty in the plaintiff during those years.

John Morris was Property Manager of the Haymarket Theatre in 1822, 1823, and 1824; the plaintiff acted as stage-manager for one week in 1824; he went away and came again; in 1823, he wrote a piece called "The Vicar of Wakefield." As stage-manager, the plaintiff would be occupied in bringing forward pieces. Mr. Collyer acted as stage-manager in the absence of the plaintiff, in 1824.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defence, said, that this being an action to recover a compensation for services performed in 1823 and 1824, it would be a sufficient answer to the action to put in the plaintiff's receipt in full of all his claims upon the defendant for the first of the periods in question. The receipt was dated 18th December, 1823, and acknowedged to have received---"52*l.* 15*s.*, the produce of my benefit night on the 13th October, together with 100*l.* before received, being in full satisfaction of all my claims for the last season at the Haymarket Theatre, under contract with David Morris." The plaintiff had, therefore, been satisfied for all his services upon to the end of 1823; he had attended at the Theatre during only one week in 1824; his play of "The Laplanders" had never been performed, although it had imposed considerable expences upon the defendant: and under these circumstances, the defendant had paid 30*l.* into Court. The only question was, whether this sum of 30*l.* was a sufficient compensation for the plaintiff's services of eight days in 1824? The contract was dated in 1823, and was for the plaintiff's servicesf or three years.

By the Court: it is useless to go on with the action---the case is at an end. It is clear that if 100*l.* is enough for a whole season, 30*l.* must be amply sufficient for eight days.

Mr. Brougham maintained that the receipt had no relation to the play of the "Laplanders," for which the plaintiff had never been remunerated. The receipt could not be made to relate to anything prior to the season of 1823.

The Court was of a different opinion, but allowed the case to proceed.

Robert Collyer, examined for the defence: ---I was prompter at the Haymarket in 1824; the season commenced on the 14th or 16th of June, and terminated on the 14th of October ---in all 134 days. The plaintiff attended only nine evenings and eleven mornings. It was essential that he should have been at his duty mornings and evenings. One morning he was not there, but came in the evening. The defendant was under the necessity of employing me, in consequence of the absence of the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brougham: I do not know that the plaintiff was in ill health, or that he had leave of absence on that ground; it was the duty of a stage-manager to attend before the opening of the Theatre. The plaintiff attended three days before the opening of the Haymarket; he produced one Piece in 1824; it was called "Come if you can." I cannot say if he produced any others.

Mr. Brougham:---Oh! "Come if you Can," that was the Play, was it? Aye, it was very successful.---Witness: No, Sir, it was not; it was very unsuccessful [laughter].

Mr Brougham: Perhaps it was very badly acted?---Witness: I cannot pass an opinion.

Mr. Brougham: Perhaps, Sir, it was ill prompted?---Witness: I could not pay the actors so ill a compliment, as to suppose they depended entirely on prompting.

Mr. Brougham: Did you act in it yourself, Sir?---Witness: No. Sir, I did not.

Mr Brougham: You did not; and pray did Mr. Harley, Mr. Liston, or Mr. Terry perform in "Come if You Can."---Witness. None of them performed in it. Mr. Terry did not belong to the Company.

Mr. Brougham: Take away Harley and Liston, and Terry, and your Company would be very feverish. Who would come to see 'Come if You Can,' when none of the good actors would come to perform?---Witness: The play was acted a second night, and was damned. It was given out for a third night, but it would not take. The public would not stand it.

Mr. Brougham: Stand down, Sir.---Mr. Brougham then objected to the production of the contract, on the grounds of its being drawn on an insufficient stamp.

By the Court: You must shew me that the stamp is improper. Have you the Stamp Act?---Mr. Brougham: No, my Lord, I have a list of stamps.

The Court: That won't do, Mr. Brougham. ---Mr. Brougham: My Lord, I apprehend that you are bound to know the contents of this Act.

The Court: What, Mr. Brougham, am I bound to carry in my head all the figures in the Stamp Act? I cannot be bound to know all the contents of all the statutes. Even when they filled only two folio volumes, a learned predecessor of mine used to say, that he found it possible to contain all the provisions of them in his head [laughter].

Mr. Brougham waved his objection to the contract; but objected to the receipt, it being a receipt in full, and drawn on only an eighteen-penny stamp.

The Court: It is a receipt in full of all claims, and not of all demands.

Mr. Brougham: It is a receipt for 150*l.* odd, and is on only an eighteen-penny stamp.

The Court: No, it is receipt only 50*l.* odd, referring to a previous payment of 100*l.*, for which there might have been given a stampt receipt.

Mr. Brougham: Then, my Lord I object to the production of the contract.

The Court: You must not go backwards and forward so. You waved your objection to the contract.

Mr Cuming; My Learned Friend Mr. Brougham has not produced the Act of Parliament.

By the Court: It is not necessary he should

Mr. Brougham now pulled out a rusty Act of Parliament [laughter] and began to read. There is stampon "bonds for promoting the residence of the Local Clergy" [laughter], and on bonds for commuting the transportation of convicts" [laughter]. The contract could not be brought under any special provision of the Act, and it being on an ordinary stamp of one pound, the instrument was admitted by the Court, and put in as evidence.

Mr. Brougham now addressed the Court for the plaintiff. He would support his case upon two separate grounds. First, his client was most justly entitled to remuneration for composing and preparing a work which cost him much labour and anxiety, which, from no fault of his, proved unserviceable to the defendant. When a play was written by command, to suit the particular genius of some great actor, if that actor died between the completion of the play by the author and its being brought out by the manager, certain it was that the play would be a dead letter, but it was clear that the author had a claim to remuneration, having performed his contract. In this case the play was written to suit the capacity of a rein deer, and if that rein deer died it was not so easy to find his substitute, as it was to supply the places of actors of a different description. In the case of this play of "The Laplanders," it had been proved that a large sum had been recovered by the composer, for the music he had written for the piece. The second ground of the plaintiff's case was for remuneration for his labours as Stage Manager, and for superintending of the performances. It had been the lot of his client to experience what so often befel men of great talents---to produce able works, from which others derived all the advantage. It was the fate of men of talent, without capital, to exert themselves for meaner spirits who enjoyed all the produce of intellect, by merely trading in intellect. The defendant had been glad to employ the plaintiff in the vigour of his talents, and after having imposed upon him that hard task which no physical constitution could for any length of time endure, when his able and faithful servant was worked out, he looks out for somebody who will toil at a cheaper rate, and turns off the man from whose talents he had enjoyed his celebrity and reaped his harvest. But his opponents had produced a receipt, and they seemed to triumph in its production, as if it were "the be all and the end all" of this case. It was his (Mr. Brougham's) misfortune not to be able to prove the manner in which that receipt had been obtained---if that receipt had been fairly obtained---but as he was not in a situation to offer evidence, he would abstain from making any statements which he was not in a situation to support by technical evidence. But it was too well known to the world---what the transactions often were between poor men of genius and trafficking managers. If that receipt had been honestly obtained---but waving all such history, he would acknowledge that the receipt was meant to cover every thing that was due---undoubtedly there was an answer to this action as far as this receipt extended as to its date. But without entering into any history of that receipt, he would, without any hesitation, submit to the jury that this could not be a receipt for any thing but that which the plaintiff was to receive at the Haymarket as Stage Manager, namely, for a benefit-night, of 52*l* 15*s*., and for a previous salary of 100*l*. as Stage Manager. Was it fair or honourable to take this receipt otherwise than as a matter of fact, and to draw inferences from it as to what Mr. Dibdin had, or might have otherwise received? But taking that receipt literally, it was clear that Mr. Dibdin had received only 100*l*. before his benefit, and it was proved in evidence that he had performed services from 1822, and it was evident that the 100*l*. which that receipt acknowledged would not satisfy Mr. Dibdin for the exertion of his talents for a period extending from the year 1822. The receipt would not moreover apply to the Play of "The Laplanders," nor could it be prospective, and relate to Mr. Dibdin's services in 1824. Mr. Dibdin could not be answerable for the failure of any theatrical piece---that failure might have arisen from causes totally independent of himself; Pieces of the most sterling merit were often condemned, whilst the most vile trash as frequently obtained an ephemeral success, and obtained all the objects of trading managers. Some pieces of the most acknowledged merit that had outlived their century, and had every chance of being the admiration of posterity, had met with a very equivocal reception upon their being first offered before the tribunal of public opinion. What chance had Mr. Dibdin's piece of succeeding, when every actor of acknowledged merit, every favourite of the public, was, either from design or from some wretched fatality, prevented from using any effort to ensure its success. The defendant had not put such men as Liston or Harley in it. No, he had filled the parts with your Mr. Dobsons and Duberkins---men whose profound, whose intense obscurity would have secured the condemnation of any Play [loud laughter]. To what the public knew, the very candle-snuffers might have been put upon Mr Dibdin's Play. It was fair to infer, that with any thing like a just and proper arrangement, the play of such a man as Mr. Dibdin would succeed, or the very failure of such a man would surpass the success of ordinary writers. Mr. Dibdin could justly boast the possession of hereditary talents ---he was himself the successful author of many pieces, and his father had acquired a fame for talents of a description so peculiar, and at the same time so useful, that there existed no man of any pretensions to intellect that did not appreciate his genius.

The Court: There is no proof of this before the Jury. The case must not be tried upon any thing but the evidence. A man might write one good piece, and the succeeding piece might be very bad.

Mr. Brougham: But, my Lord, great talents presumes a good performance, unless the contrary be shewn as to "Come if you Can." The public would not come to see such actors as were thrust into the piece.

The Lord Chief Justice stated to the Jury that the plaintiff's acquittance to the defendant of all claims up to the end of 1823, might be presumed to acknowledge that his claims for the year 1822 had been satisfied. In all regular series of payments, such as for rent, a receipt for a subsequent period necessarily implied the liquidation of previous demands, except data for a contrary conclusion were produced. The whole case turned upon whether 30*l.* paid by the defendant into Court were or were not a sufficient remuneration for Mr. Dibdin's services performed in 1824.

The Jury were for a long time in consultation, and at length requested to retire from the box; in about two hours they returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff---Damages, Fifty Pounds.

THE SCOTSMAN,—July 16.

GREECE.

The following has been received by the Greek Deputies:—

Extract of an official proclamation of the Greek Government.

Thanks to God! The enemy's fleet, that made its appearance off Cape d'Ore, threatened so much to attack the Island of Hydra and Spezzia, that the government thought it necessary to order the troops that were at Napoli di Romania to be sent there, in order to defend this bulwark of our independence. The aforesaid fleet, consisting of 10 sail, between men of war and transports, and which was carrying troops and all kinds of war ammunition and provisions in order to effect the ruin of Greece, has been completely defeated by our brave

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sailors off Cape d'Ore and Andros, between the 20th and 21st of May O. S. The proud Capitan Pacha succeeded with much difficulty in effecting his escape, with only twenty-seven ships, still followed by the second division of the Greek fleet under Sactoury. The admiral's ship, which was the largest amongst the enemy's fleet, was burnt; but the Capitan Pacha was not found on board, he knowing by experience that the Greeks attacked generally the ship on board of which he was. Another frigate, of a smaller dimension, has also been burnt in the engagement; and several other men-of-war having been dispersed and chased by the Greeks, ran ashore on the island of Syra and Tyros. A great number of transports had been captured and brought in to the islands of Hydra and Spezzia. The admiral Miaulis, informed at Milos of the glorious engagement of Sactoury, hastened to the spot in pursuit of the rest of the enemy's fleet, which it was fully anticipated would have met the same fate.

Dr. Armstrong, in lecturing upon inflammation of the brain, remarked on the tendency, in some cases of delirium, of the patient to display, in his ramblings, his most predominant feeling; and quoted the case of a justice's clerk, who, during the progress of the delirium, was continually engaged in swearing in witnesses, one after another, very rapidly, invariably concluding by saying, "So help you God—Kiss the book—*Give me a shilling.*"

Mr. Wilkie is contemplating a splendid painting relative to the King's visit to Holyrood House during his Majesty's sojourn in Edinburgh. All the various clans are to be represented at they were introduced, and we hear that it is intended to try and render al faithful portraits.

THE SCOTSMAN,—July 20.

Mr. Canning, we regret to state, has been suffering under an attack of gout, attended with some threatening of inflammation of the bowels. He was rather better on Friday evening, and has passed a tolerable night. Today the symptoms are mitigated, but are not wholly removed. Mr. Canning is attended by Drs. Holland and Warren.—*Courier*

The arrivals at Liverpool, on the 13th inst. brought in upwards of 40,080 bags and bales of cotton. The price is now merely nominal.

THE SCOTSMAN,—July 23.

We understand that Mr William Wellesley Long Pole has lately returned from the Continent, and is at present in London. Mrs Wellesley Long Pole has, with her children, been for some time living entirely apart from her husband, and in a state of seclusion from all public society. On the night of Thursday se'ennight, this unhappy lady was, at a most unseasonable hour, suddenly disturbed in her retirement by the presence of Mr Pole in the house, who, by some stratagem, contrived to gain admittance without her knowledge of his being even in England; and, at the hour of two o'clock in the morning, this amiable lady was compelled, with her youngest child, to get out of bed and escape by a back door, and in a hackney coach, to the house of a friend to pass the remainder of the night away from the annoyance that presented itself. The two eldest children of Mrs. Pole are at present at school in the country. This lady, we understand, allows her husband L.4000 a year out of L.12,000—all she has left as the wreck of her splendid fortune.—*Evening paper.*

Duel.—The following short account of a duel between General Gourgaud and General Segur, the author of an able work on the expedition to Moscow, is taken from a Paris Paper:—July 16. General Count Segur, feeling himself offended by the personalities contained in the work of General Gourgaud, has demanded satisfaction of him. Yesterday the gendarmerie prevented the duel, but it has taken place to day. General Goorgaud had for his seconds General Count Pajol and Colonel Duchamp; those who a companied Count Segur were General Count Lobau and General Count Dejean, both of them formerly Aides-de-Camp to Bonaparte.—M. de Segur first recieved a slight wound in the arm; M. de Gourgaud then received one in the body. The seconds then decided unanimously that the combat was finished, and that the affair should not be carried any farther."

THE ENGLISHMAN,—July 24.

Cookery.—A Scotch family, lately removed to London, wished to have sheep's head prepared as they were accustomed to it at home, and sent a servant to the butcher's, to procure one. "My gude man," said she to the butcher, "I want a sh eep's head." "There's plenty of them, choose which you will." "Na," said she, "thae widna do; I want a sheep's head that will *sing* (singe). "Go, you idiot," said he, "who ever heard of a sheep's head that could sing?" "Why," replied she, in wrath, "it's ye that are the idiot; for a sheep's head in Scotland can sing; but I jalouse your English sheep are just as grit fules as their owners, and they can do naething as they ocht."

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday the 16th, the First Meeting of this Body was held in Dublin, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the objects recommended in the Report of the Committee. The number who have already become members amounts to about a hundred, amongst whom are the most distinguished members of the former Association. Mr. O'Connell addressed the Meeting. They should, he said, act deliberately and cautiously, to avoid violating the late Statute. Their first purpose should be to reconcile all persons of all sects and persuasions throughout Ireland, and to promote public peace and private concord. For this purpose it would be necessary, wherever disturbance existed to ascertain the cause, and to devise the proper methods for its extinction. They could not, certainly apply to Parliament or the Courts of Law for relief, but they could, through the medium of the Public Press, give authentic reports of such disturbances and their causes to the public. In the South and West all was now tranquil; but in the North there were disturbances of a most horrible description. A gentleman had stated in the Hall of the Four Courts that day, that in a short journey he made in the North, he had to ride through eleven Orange Arches. In Coleraine the Orangemen defeated the police, and forced even the military to retire to their barracks. They would, by means of the Press, be able to expose the promoters of bigotry and disunion. The next object of their attention should be education. There were at present four hundred thousand children educated by the Catholic Clergy, without the least assistance from Government. There was at present a large fund vested in the Marques Wellesly, of which, he had no doubt, a portion would be granted to the Catholics. The next object of the Association should be to ascertain the population of the country, which he considered to be at least 8,000,000, distinguishing the different sects. They should also ascertain the salaries of the Catholic Clergy, and when the Protestants saw how cheap they got to Heaven, they might wish to go there at a similar rate. They would also have to build Churches, where the Catholics could be buried, without having the religious feelings of their surviving friends outraged. The Learned Gentleman concluded, by moving the appointment of a Committee of twenty-one, to draw up regulations for the future meetings of the Catholic Association, which was unanimously agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

NAPOLEON'S FAREWELL TO HIS GUARD.

A PAINTING BY HORACE VERNET.

The people of Paris have just given a new proof of the disgust they feel at the royal farces played from time to time among them, since the period known by the pompous name of "Restoration." Amidst the Bachanalia that have taken place during the time of the Coronation, such of the Parisians as do not either belong to the Court, or hold an employ under Government, have kept at a distance, silent and stupified, as men generally are when the height of oppression stifles not only the cries of despair, but even the murmurs of discontent.

Mean time, best part of the Parisians are going in crowds to admire a picture just finished by Horace Vernet, and the subject of which is Napoleon's everlasting farewell to his brave guard, so long the sharers of his military exploits. There you see some of the most distinguished officers of the royal army, members of the Royal Institute, ladies respondent with grace and beauty, deputies of both chambers, and other eminent men crowded about this wonderful production, commenting on the most minute details, contemplating with indescribable enthusiasm the features of the brave, nay, shedding tears over genius persecuted by fortune, and merit humbled by the force of arms.

The scene represents one of the largest courts in the chateau of Fontainbleau. Napoleon appears at the head of his guard, whose imposing air is not yet effaced by their fall. The standard-bearer stands a little before the first rank. The commander of the guard, and some few officers who have not as yet abandoned their chief, but who partly are destained to betray him soon after, are seen around him, bearing on their countenances a deep impression of sorrow and despair.

The Commissioners of the Allies, sent to give the last blow to a man whose power made all the continental sovereigns tremble, are casting a respectful look on their prisoner, whom the familiars of his antechambers had already forsaken, and whose misfortune a few faithful soldiers are still lamenting. One of these commissioners, the same who represented the King of England (not Sir Hudson Lowe), seized with admiration and respect, waves his hat, and lets a most emphatic exclamation escape, such as Alexander's soldiers uttered at the sight of Porus, after his defeat, greeting him with the name of brave and great. This historical fact does honour to the English character. It perfectly coincides with the feelings of admiration and respect which the English tars evinced towards Napoleon during his exile on the rock of St. Helena.

Napoleon is taking his last farewell of his old companions at arms, a few of whom obtain permission to follow him in his exile. To each of them he addresses a word of consolation, which is, more or less, a homage paid to the remembrance of some military achievement or other. The deepest grief is painted on the features of those heroes, who are on the point of bidding an everlasting adieu to their standard and their General. They appear as if they foresaw the blights that were soon to wither the laurels of the French army, the approaching reign of superstition and fanatism, the pestilential influence of emigrants and monks, the extinction, in short, of every noble and generous feeling. They knew beforehand what kind of retreat was reserved to him who, not long before, reigned over the whole Continent; they knew what recompense would be awarded to those who erected the throne on which the august dynasty was going to sit; they read in the hearts of their new tyrants, and are looking with sadness on the fate that is awaiting them. Some of them dare not cast their eyes on their hapless chief; others are repressing their sighs; and all of them, struck with amazement, are preparing to catch the last words from the lips of him who so often led hem to victory.—The moment is not yet come in which the Emperor takes the eagle from the hands of the standard-bearer, & presses it on his bosom. Some people have regretted that the artist did not prefer that situation to the one he has chosen; and they may, perhaps, be in the right. Such as it is, however, it produces the most wonderful effect. The place which the standard bearer occupies on the canvas, fully indicates the part which he is going to play. Tears are dropping from the eyes of that officer, to whose care the honour of his regiment had been so long entrusted. He covers his face with his hand, and is the great object of the spectator's secondary attention. That part of the picture is truly interesting, and evinces the painter's delicate touch, at the same time that it shews his ability in surmounting, nay, in making the best even of the obstacles he had to encounter.

The whole picture is a complete gallery of portraits of the most striking resemblance. It is a production worthy in every respect, of Vernet's pencil. Genius energy, elegance, and ease are united in it, and the accessaries are truly enchanting. It will, no doubt, be soon engraved; so that a print of Napoleon's farewell to his guard will offend the sight of the numerous courtiers, flatterers, and sycophants that crowd the avenues of the Tuilleries.—*From the News of Literature, &c.*

EVENING STAR.---July 25.

It is rumoured that Lady Byron is engaged to be married to the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Harrow. Sympathy, as well as gratitude, is often the origin of love.

THE SUN.—July 25.

English Iron—A very important discovery has been made for the improvement of this leading article of our manufactures and commerce, and the success which has attended the various experiments which have taken place must be highly gratifying to the ingenious inventor, and in a national point of view the result can scarcely be contemplated. It is well known that in smelting iron from the stone in its original state a great quantity of carbon and vitrifying or impure matter, is found, which is dissipated in the further process in making and converting it into bar iron. The more it is purified by the present process the more it becomes soft and flexible, and is thereby rendered comparatively useless for articles where strength, toughness, and hardness are required, and thus the manufacturer is compelled to use Foreign Iron in the construction of such articles. An individual connected with the Iron trade, possessed of great practical and scientific knowledge, has, with a praise-worthy perseverance, devoted the greater part of his life to numerous and incessant experiments on the subject. Success has crowned his efforts, by the discovery of a process by which *he can re-charge Bar Iron, or manufactured articles,* WITH A MINERAL CARBON, so as to give the softest Iron a considerable portion of the Steel quality, making it as hard as blister steel, without destroying any portion of the touchness it had before acquired; and this can be accomplished at a trifling expence on a large scale. It may fairly be presumed that, by bringing English Iron nearer in quality to the foreign, it will create a greater demand for our own production, and supersede the necessity of using the latter, which is generally at a much higher price in the market.

THE KING, &c.

Windsor, July 24.—On Friday afternoon the King drove through the inclosed plantations to Virginia Water, where he took an airing of considerable length. In the course of the day the Duke of Devonshire and Court Lieven arrived at the Royal Lodge. His Majesty gave splendid Dinner Party in the evening, which was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Augusta, the Duke of Devonshire, Count Lieven, and Noblemen in waiting of his Majesty's Household. On Saturday the King, accompanied by his Royal and Illustrious Visitors, proceeded to Virginia Water and embarked in the new pleasure-boat upon the lake. Refreshments were provided in marquees pitched upon the lawn, and the heat of the weather having considerably subsided, the Royal Party protracted their stay till the evening had far advanced. On their return to the Lodge the King gave an Entertainment on a scale of splendour similar to the preceding evening. His Majesty's Private Band attended on both occasions. This unrivalled collection of instrumental performers arrived, during the course of last week, from Brighton. They are about forty in number, of whom a considerable proportion are Germans. Some houses in the town, which are Crown property, are to be fitted up for their residence, and thus every doubt as to Windsor becoming the permanent residence of his Majesty is removed. The band of the 1st Life Guards attended on the Terrace this afternoon and played a great number of select and favourite pieces of music. The terrace was much crowded, the influx of strangers into the town, during the last week, having been unusually great. The facility afforded to visitors, by his Majesty's gracious desire, of seeing the new grand entrance to the upper quadrangle forms an additional attraction; the the Royal kindness, we are happy to say, is duly appreciated.

THE BRITISH PRESS,—July 25.

According to the news from Greece in the German papers received yesterday, the fall of Navarino was less the result of Ibrahim Pacha's strength than of the internal dissentions of the Greeks themselves. Conduriottis had every thing prepared to raise the siege, after the brilliant achievement of Miaulis off Modon, whom the soldiery suddenly mutinied in favour of Colocotroni, whom they insisted upon having placed at their head, Conduriottis was obliged to yield, and the seditious chieftain was liberated and invested with the supreme command. The Moreotes appear to have had no confidence in the talents of the military leaders appointed by the Executive Authority, and they took advantage of the critical moment to compel the Government to submit to the ascendancy of Colocotroni. During these proceedings it was that Navarino surrendered and Ibrahim was enabled to make his incursions into the Morea. Since Colocotroni has assumed the command, the numbers and spirit of the army have increased, and there seems to be every reason to expect that Ibrahim Pacha will be crushed before any reinforcements can arrive to succour him. It does not seem from these advices that Colocotroni had violated his oath of obedience to the Government, or abused his power. Let us hope that a sense of common danger will prevent any of these criminal excesses, which would certainly and immediately lead to the destruction of all. Rudschid Pacha, it is stated, had began his retreat from Missolonghi. We are glad also to learn that Count Santa Rosa did not perish in the defence of Navarino. He was severely wounded, but escaped with Maurocordato, previous to the capitulation.

Late Arrests at Rome.—The *Austrian Observer* of July 12, gives the following account of the causes of the late arrests in the Papal dominions. We listen with great suspicion to these tales of the Carbonari. It is quite inconceivable to us how such a society can continue to exist in spite of the active pursuit of the Italian Governments. The public Journals have spoken of arrests that have lately taken place at Rome, and in other parts of the Papal territory. This measure had no direct political cause; we say *direct* because there was no positive plot, for it is to be understood of course, that Carbonarism does not lay its character under any form. The attention of the Government had long since been drawn to an association of Carbonari at Pesaro, which had assumed the name of *Pellegrini branchi*. This Society had some proselytes at Rome, but only among the very lowest class. This success, however, only made it bolder, and it laid snares for the higher classes, but take only one inexperienced young man. The brethren soon quarrelled among themselves, and dreadful excesses obliged the Government to interfere.—One of the persons seduced seeing the abyss into which he had fallen, repented, and was murdered a few days after. The lot fell on a second to become the murderer of one of their associates; though the oath of the society bound him to the dreadful act, he refused to take it on himself. In consequence an attempt to assassinate him was soon made.

GERMAN PAPERS.

From the South of France, July 6.

Commercial letters from Marseilles and Genoa, say, that Ibrahim's progress in the Morea, and the surrender of Navarino, are not so much to be attributed to his good measures and the bravery of his troops, to which, however, full justice is done, as to the ruinous dissentions in the Morea. After the glorious victory of Miaulis at Modon, Condouriotti had prepared every thing to strike a decisive blow for the purpose of raising the siege of Navarino, when the chief and the soldiers, (instigated by the secret agents of the Capitan), unexpectedly refused obedience, and declared they would not fight any more till Colocotroni and his partians were restored to liberty, and again at their head. As all remonstrances were vain, and Condouriotti himself was personally threatened, the attack was not made. Navarino capitulated, and the government, reduced to the most embarrassing condition, was obliged to yield to the Moreotes, in order not to sacrifice the whole of the Morea. Anarchy and confusion were spreading in an alarming manner. Colocotroni had at last assumed the command, and his corps were becoming stronger; but should Ibrahim Pacha be even defeated, it is to be expected that Colocotroni and his party will make themselves masters of the government, and establish a military despotism. It is not to be foreseen what will be the final result of those unhappy intestine quarrels among the Greeks.

Canals.—The *Quarterly Review* gives the following estimate of the average profits afforded by canals in Britain:—

"An analysis of the statements of eighty of these corporations will give the following result:—Twenty three canal companies have expended, or calculate on expending, £3,734,910, and have as yet made no dividends to the original subscribers. Fourteen others have expended £1,073,678, and now pay in dividends £ Twenty-two have expended £2,1 and now pay in dividends £162,400. have expended £2,073,300, and now pay dividends £216,024. The remaining ten companies have expended £1,127,230, and now pay in dividends at the rate of £20 and upwards per share, £311,554 The whole sum expended has been L13,205,117, and the present dividends are £782,257, or about five and three quarters per cent, on the capital. We have not, however, drawn the attention of our readers to this source of public wealth so much with a view of representing the immediate profits drawn from it by the capitalists who invest their money in these concerns, or to show the wealth created by the labour in the operation of constructing the canals, as to notice that created by the additional value communicated to the various substances that lie in the districts through which they pass. Iron in the mines, stone in the quarries, and even flints, chalk, and sand, which were before of little or no value, are thereby rendered objects of trade, and become exchangeable for other commodities; a power, if we may so express ourselves, which is communicated by every new canal to a large circle around the whole length of its course.

The *Atlantic Steam Navigation Company* have now explained the precise object of their association. It is most comprehensive, and we hail it with pleasure, as the most gigantic and yet useful and rational application of steam power to the purposes of navigation which has yet been attempted. They propose, "that steam-vessels should proceed from the Thames touching at intermediate ports, to the most prominent point of the British isles upon the Atlantic viz. the port of Valentia, in the southwest of Ireland, a harbour possessing acknowledged natural advantages, free from all port charges. From thence one steam-vessel of a large class with machinery and fuel adequate to cross the ocean, will proceed once a fortnight to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and to New York: and a second, of similar power, will proceed every month by Madeira and the Leeward Islands to Jamaica, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. The company intend to orm communication between Jamaica, Vera Cruz, Havannah, and the ports of South America, as soon as steam vessels for these purposes can be procured. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress, in contemplation of the present plan, which will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America. Separate lines of steam navigation, to communicate with the main lines, are in course of formation, viz. from Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol, to Valentia, and also from the western ports of Limerick and Galway, the provision trade of which latter places will fall into this line. The passages will not only be nearly brought to a certainty, in point of time, but their average length, compared to sailing, will be abridged fully one-third. The superiority of size, power, and equipment in the vessels, will necessarily command the support of every person desiring to combine safety, comfort, and expedition in so long a navigation." The capital of the company is £600,000; and the association is headed by the Dukes of York and Wellington as patrons, and the Marquis of Lansdowne as president.

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